The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895. NO. 52

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A. M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 2 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at . 5 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, .30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6. 5 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON,

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
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THE IRISH WEDDING.

At Malony, Andy Bourke and his cousin, Pat O'Rourke,
Wid the bottle peepin slyly from his tails, sir—
Och, they followed wid a smile each his colleen up the aisle,
And they set down their shillalies at the rail, sir.
And Father Tom McCoy—faith, his reverence was the boy
That would hardly know the meaning of a deadlock.
So he laid them out in twos, and you'd barely wipe your shoes
Ere he had 'em n'atly j'ined in holy wedlock.
Oglin and sighin
Comes aisy as lyin,
But you'd want a shmart boy while the knot was a-tyin.

Then each bridegroom steps aside to salute his bloomin bride,
When his reverence cuts among 'em like a knife, boys.
"Is it so I see yez stand? (And he lets 'em feel the hand.)
"Each a-kissing of his neighbor's pretty wife, boys!"
Says Malony: "Wirrasthrue! Och, whatever will I do?
Troth, I'd like to see me wake this blessed minute!
For your reverence has us mixed at the moment we was fixed,
And black bigamy's the shmallest taste that's in it."
Oglin and sighin
Comes aisy as lyin,
But you'd want a shmart boy while the knot was a-tyin.

Says his reverence in a heat: "Had ye neither bark nor bleat,
And obsarvin how ondacently I'd jine yez?
Faith, I spliced ye so complete that another hair 'ud beat
His holiness the pope to disentwine yez!"
Then each bride she dropped her head, and says Andy, blushing red,
"Though they wasn't just the special girls we courted,
We're so taken wid the charms of the colleens on our arms
Faix, we'll stay the way your reverence has us sorted!"
Oglin and sighin
Comes aisy as lyin,
But you'd want a shmart boy while the knot was a-tyin.

—Terence Hourigan in New York Ledger.

WANDERING SPIRITS.

It was the festival of the Wandering Spirits in Amoy. Usually the day is warm and balmy. The breeze from the great Formosa channel flakes the lower bay with silver dashes and flaunts every flag upon the numerous junks which lie in the water edge of that populous city. But this year it was different. Gray clouds hung over the universe, and a cold and cheerless wind from the north made a fire positively agreeable despite the fact that the place lies almost within the tropics.

In a small house near Banyan villa lived a poor Chinese family. The father, Tan Sin, was away at the time on the tea gardens of Formosa, where he went every year to earn the little money that supported his household. The mother, Ah Ho, a bright eyed and pretty woman, was at home nursing the baby. It had been very sick for several days, so sick that the ordinary medicines had produced no result. Ah Ho had been compelled to call in an aged and distinguished physician from Amoy.

The wise man had examined the infant, shaken his head, given some mysterious drugs, again shaken his head and gone off in his chair carried by four stout coolies. Before he went he said to Tai, the old family servant, "That is a very sick child, and I am afraid it will not live until tomorrow."

After he had gone Ah Ho cooked the drugs into a tea and administered it in the patient and mechanical manner which is so characteristic of the people in the east.

As the afternoon wore on the baby grew worse. The little face became wan and pinched, the eyes closed as if tired with the weight of the eyelids, and the feeble pulse beat more slowly and slowly. Tai got ready the simple evening meal, but Ah Ho could not eat. It was her only child, and this was the first time that she had ever been face to face with the great mystery we call death. The old servant lit the lamps, and then remembering it was the night of the Wandering Spirits lit a handful of joss sticks and placed them in groups of three upon the mantelpiece in the sick-room, in the ancient bronze vase before the ancestral tablets and in the wainscoting of the door opening into the quadrangular yard. As she did the last she looked up and noticed that the sacred talisman which had been fastened to the wall early in the morning had either dropped off or been blown away. When she noticed the fact, she trembled and began to weep. It was her duty to have seen that the talisman remained where it was. The moment it fell the house became open to any evil spirit that might be passing, and this was the day and the night of the Wandering Spirits.

She looked about the quadrangle and finally found the yellow cardboard inscribed with the curved characters of a language that died 7,000 years ago, when a greater and wiser race had ruled in the faroff districts of Quin Lun. She picked it up and with her palsied fingers reaffixed it to the wall. She looked sideways in through the doorway and saw Ah Ho sitting there crooning a love song over the sick child, and saw the child's face thinner and paler than before. There came a terrible fright over Tai's mind. It might be that through her carelessness some wicked spirit had entered the house and was about to carry away the soul of the little one.

The old woman wrung her hands and mumbled a prayer to Buddha. Then she stood still with her old head bowed down upon her breast and tried to think. The medicine had done no good. The great doctor had done no good. The joss sticks and the talisman had been of no avail. There was no doubt that the little boy in the room beyond must cross the sacred river. Then she remembered the great English doctor who lived in Kulangsu. He was an eminent man, who made more money in a day than a Chinese mechanic could make in a year. He lived in a palace and had a retinue of servants in beautiful uniforms who said that he knew more than all the Chinese doctors in Amoy together.

Once before, when she was sick nigh unto death, he had taken pity upon her and had visited her miserable abode. He had given her costly medicine and shown her strange instruments, and she had recovered. This was the only man who could be of any benefit to her little master. But could he be induced to come? Ah Ho had neither money nor jewels, and as for herself her sole possessions were the clothes she wore and another suit which hung near her bedside.

Would he come? He must come! She would bring him! She did not know how she could do it, but inspired by love she felt that if she could but see him and talk to him a moment he would come to the house and bring with him that which would make the child strong and well once more.

It had grown dark by this time, and the clouds had become heavier and heavier. Grasping her old walking stick, she started out into the night in search of the English surgeon.

The sick child had grown heavier as the hours rolled by. Ah Ho had fallen into a doze, seeing nothing but the baby's face in her arms. Of a sudden she started, looked at the child and broke into a passionate scream. The feeble pulse no longer seemed to beat, and the hands were turning cold. Then she remembered it was the night of the Wandering Spirits and fell upon her knees with her face toward the little Buddhist altar in the corner of the room. She began her prayer as she had been taught when a little girl by her mother, but the words sounded flat and hollow as they were uttered. She burst into a frenzied appeal to Buddha and all the good spirits, her voice broken with sobs and her eyes blinded with tears. As she prayed, the wind, which had increased in volume as the evening wore on, seemed to change into a confused mass of sounds, and the sounds to separate into voices. Some were whispers whose accents fell upon her ear strangely familiar; others were wild wails of people dying in some dreadful catastrophe; others again were songs of ineffable sweetness, while still others were like the notes of birds. The sounds ever deepened and varied. The prattling of children, the noise of boys at play, the hubbub of the market place, the chant of the singer, the call of the soldier, the shout of the sampan man mingled and yet were separate and apart. Then the air grew lighter and began to break into shadowy faces and forms. Some she half recognized, and some were utter strangers; some smiled upon her with love, and others glared with the fierce eyes of a tiger, but as she prayed the discordant sounds died away, and the ugly looks and cruel faces dimmed and vanished. She was surrounded by thousands of spirits who loved her and her baby and who seemed to be bearing them up and away into the heavens toward the stars. Then there came a great light, like the sun rising over the mountains of Amoy, and the walls vanished, and she became unconscious.

It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when Dr. Hugh McDowgle buttoned up his coat and said goodby to Cassius Blank, one of the tea kings of the east. Mr. Blank was a charming gentleman, who, by careful cultivation of Old Burgundy, Comet ports and matchless sherries had succeeded in getting his system into that simple condition which is best described as being bounded by gout on one side, hobnail liver on the other, with a sprinkling of indigestion between. He required a physician at least twice a week, not so much to treat any particular disorder as to prevent the disorder which was always about to attack him. He had a keen appreciation of the doctor, who, besides being a master of his profession, was as charming a companion as the good Scotch universities have ever graduated. The doctor said good night and went out on the veranda. His chair and porters were waiting for him, but he preferred to walk the brief distance that lay between him and his home.

There had been a change of weather since dinner time. The wind had died out, the clouds had disappeared, and the blue sky of the tropics seemed all the bluer and darker from the numberless stars that shone down upon the Chinese landscape.

As he swung around the road near Banyan villa an old woman tottered toward him and almost fell upon the ground from sheer exhaustion. He recognized her as the servant of a poor Chinese family in the neighborhood and asked her kindly what her trouble was. Tai gave an incoherent statement, in which she mixed the description of the night and the sickness with a pathetic appeal for his assistance.

It took five minutes for the doctor and his head porter to make out what the old servant meant, and then with his customary gallantry he told her that he would go to the house immdiately and would let her act as his guide. She gasped: "I'm too weak, doctor. You go ahead, and I will follow you."

He walked rapidly forward to the half open door of Tah Sin's house and passed in. On the floor lay Ah Ho and the baby, both seemingly dead. He took in the situation at a glance. He had the woman raised into her bed and gave her some sleeping potion which he luckily had brought with him. He then turned to the baby, and after half an hour's hard work succeeded in restoring its animation. He laid the little one in its mother's arms, and leaving a small amount of money in case she should be in need he placed one of his coolies on guard and then went home.

Toward 5 in the morning the baby began to manifest symptoms of hunger. The chair cooly smiled grimly and placed the child where nature could do the rest. The arms of the sleeping mother closed convulsively over the frail body, and the room lapsed into silence, broken only by an occasional gurgling sound beneath the coverlet where the two reposed.

The cooly sat still for another hour, one-half of his mind fixed upon the little pile of coins the good doctor had left and the other half upon a dim and fantastic idea of duty. Then he rose, put the money into some recess of his coat and disappeared for the gambling house on the main road. Shortly after that the sun rose and bathed Amoy in unutterable splendor. The gold and scarlet went through the narrow windows of Ah Ho's house and painted the rooms in hues and tints worthy of a mandarin. A clear morning breeze stole through the casements and shook the little colored papers that hung around the altar where she had knelt the night before. From the street came the noise of the busy world outside. Ah Ho woke with a start and a gasp, and then burst into a great smile shot through with tears as she saw the sleeping child in her arms with a faint blush on its cheeks and a pulse no longer feeble or uncertain. She knew that the Wandering Spirits had heard her prayer and had preserved her babe.

But in the yard lay the body of Tai, the old servant, and on her aged face were a light and a beauty such as shine within the celestial walls, but are never seen on living beings.

That afternoon the old astrologer said that Tai had given up her life to the Wandering Spirits in order to save the life of the little master that she loved.

—W. E. S Fales.

The Chinchilla.

The tiny chinchilla, not more than 12 inches long, with a plump little body on short, stout legs, thrives only in the tropics. New York's supply of chinchilla skins comes from Peru and Venezuela chiefly. The little beasts have to be killed with the utmost precaution not to injure their fur, that grows on a skin nearly as tender and soft as a web of silk. They are not common animals nor abundant in their South American haunts, so that a perfect chinchilla skin when it arrives, customs paid, in the port of New York, easily fetches $10 or $12 for its hand's breadth of fur. To keep in good condition the delicate pelt and the making up of small bits into the large barrel shaped muffs and circular cape collars worn this season easily make a chinchilla wrap more costly than ermine or sable. A perfect skin, not larger than a small pocket handkerchief, is a revelation in fur growth. The texture of every hair is finer than floss silk, the length of it nearly an inch and the coloring about that of the soft undyed marabout feathers.

Theta Orionis.

In the constellation of Orion there is a star known as Theta Orionis, which, when viewed through a powerful telescope, appears as a sextuple star, thus presenting the magnificent panorama of seven stars revolving about each other. It is to be supposed that each of these suns is encircled by planets, and these again by moons.

Longfellow's Motto.

It is said that when Henry W. Longfellow was professor in college he gave, as a motto to his pupils, "Live up to the best there is in you." We cannot vouch for the best anecdote, and do not know what is its authority, but the thought it suggests is a noble one. There are two natures in every man: one looking down, the other looking up. One says: Have a good time, never mind to-morrow;" the other says, "Love not pleasure, love God; this is the everlasting yea." One seeks to gratify desire, appetite, passion, ambition; the other seeks to know the right and the noble, that it may do it. Every youth at every moment is living either for the better or the worse that is in him. There are moments when even the commonest of us have aspirations and longings, and there are moments when the best of us have temptations and impulse toward the baser life. We choose our own aims and ideas, and, consciously or unconsciously, we grow towards them. We can, if we choose, live down to the lowest that is in us, and we need not look outside of ourselves to find that which is as low as hell itself. We can live up to the best that is in us, and can find aspirations which do not stop short of Heaven. Let us seek those things which are above and live up to our best of thought and character and aim. "Depend upon it, the habit of suspecting and speaking unfavorably of everybody indicates a more than decent familiarity with suspicious motives."
—*Century Magazine.*

A great many of the people that want work in this world don't want it. Perhaps they think they do, but they don't. What they really want is a chance to draw a salary and loaf. They have forgotten entirely, as it used to be so well remembered in the older days, that one must do what comes along to do, and do it well, and then better things and more remunerative things come along to do. And how few there are—it seems to be there is not one in 14,000—who knows that to make money by working one must help his employer make money. Think of that, boys and girls, and young men and young women, and old men and old women! Study how to help your employer to make money. If you can do that, you become essential to him. It may be that he can get along without you, but he will try to keep you. Rather than lose you he will raise your pay. So don't merely work. That is easy enough. But plan, scheme, suggest something once in a while, point out how $1 can be made, or $1 saved, which amounts to the same thing. But perhaps this is too much to expect of you, and perhaps if you knew how to make money yourself or to save it you would be in business for yourself.—*Ex.*

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

PATRIOT'S WIDOWS.

Nine Remain on the Revolution's Pension Roll.

Young Girls Who Comforted the Veterans in Old Age.

There remain on the Revolutionary War pension roll just nine names of persons who are now drawing pensions. They are all widows of soldiers of that early period. One of them, Mrs. Asenatte Turner, aged eighty-nine years, the only one in New York State, resides not far from Rochester, in the village of Manchester, Ontario, County. Mrs. Turner was a girl of eighteen years when she married Samuel Dunham, a seventy-year-old Revolutionary pensioner. She was born in Mansfield, Conn., twenty-five years after the close of the Revolutionary War. Thirty years of married life did the couple enjoy, his death occurring just a short time after he became a centenarian. But two children were the result of this union, one, Almeron Dunham, aged sixty-six years, now resides at the village of Manchester, N. Y. Another, Mrs. Ellen Leigh, resides at West Creek, N. J. She is sixty-four years old. For forty-four years the old lady has dwelt in her present residence, and she has lived within a mile of it for sixty-five years. Some three or four years after the death of Dunham she married Stephen Turner. This union was more fruitful than the former, five children being born. The pension of $30 a month which Mrs. Turner now receives is given her by a special act of Congress.

In the United States there are eight other Revolutionary widows receiving pensions. Of these, three reside in Tennessee, three in Virginia, and two in Vermont. One other besides, Asenath Turner, receives $30 per month. The others each receive $12 per month. It therefore costs the Government but $1,584 a year to maintain this honorable and honorary list.

Nancy Cloud married a seventy-year-old veteran of Chum, Va., and a member of the Virginia troops, although she was not born until thirty-two years ofter the war closed. Nancy Weatherman of Lineback, Tenn., is receiving a pension for the services of her husband, Robert Glasscock, whom she married when he was nearing the age of seventy years.

Mary Snead was married to a pensioner when he was seventy-eight years of age; she was born thirty-five years after the close of the war at Parksley, Vt. Esther S. Damon of Plymouth Union, Vt., was born thirty-three years after peace was declared; she married a veteran of the Massachusetts troops who had passed the three score years and ten.

Peace was declared before the mother of Rebecca Mayo of Newburne Va., was born, but a relict of the Revolution in the person of Stephen Mayo survived, and Rebecca is now drawing a pension as his widow, though eighty-one years of age. Mary Brown of Knoxville, Tenn., was born twenty-four years after the close of the struggle for independence. Her husband was eighty-nine when she married him. Patty Richardson married a pensioner of East Bethel, Vt., when he was past sixty. She is the eldest of any of the pensioners being now ninety-three. Twenty-three years separated the close of the war and the date of her birth.

It is now a matter of but a few years when the last vestige of that heroic struggle, the result of which we now enjoy, will be swept away, and history alone will remain to remind us of the patriotism of the men who laid the enduring foundation of this great republic.—New York Times.

Detectives Improve an Opportunity.

Paris is laughing over the undoing of two extremely smart burglars, says a letter from France. Two detectives were in the Rue St. Martin. Their attention was attracted to a man pushing a large packing case on a cart along the street. The man was apparently talking to himself. They overheard the remark: "Don't be afraid, old fellow, I will take the shortest cut." Arriving at the Rue de Bondy, he deposited the packing case in the warehouse of a merchant named Roux. The detectives concealed themselves in the warehouse for the night. About midnight a man issued from the packing case. He was provided with a set of burglars' tools and set to work to demolish the lock of the safe. The operation took a long time, but at last the door flew open, and the robber filled his pockets with gold and silver. He withdrew once more into the case, which closed upon him.

The detectives were in no hurry to handcuff the thief, but awaited the return of his confederate. In the morning he presented himself to take away the case, and was arrested before entering the warehouse.

The detectives placed the case on a hand cart and dragged it to the office of the police commissary. On the way they acted the part of the accomplice. When the man in the box inquired, "Is that you?" a detective replied: "Yes, old boy. Don't be uneasy. I will take the shortest cut." This ingenious robber was greatly surprised when he arrived at his destination to find himself in the presence of a police commissary.

The New Treatment for Diphtheria.

Our Vienna correspondent writes that the new remedy for diphtheria was under consideration at several recent meetings of the Medical Society of Vienna. Professor Drasche's criticism was unfavorable to the new method, the effects of which he had observed in some thirty cases in a Vienna hospital. He found that the injections of the Behring anti-toxin serum affected the kidneys, and this observation was corroborated by those of other doctors. With regard to the statistics which were supposed to prove its success, Professor Drasche said that in diphtheria the bare figures were no evidence. According to MM. Gottstein and Kossowitz, notwithstanding the use of the serum, the total mortality from diphtheria in Berlin and Vienna had not decreased. Clinical observation was the sole means by which a true judgment could be formed. In the thirty cases, the progress of which he had followed, he had not met a single instance in which he could feel convinced that the treatment had produced a direct effect. The disease developed in an exactly similar manner in those patients who were treated with the serum as in those who were not. On the other hand, there were many symptoms which warned medical men against its use. Dr. Gruber defended the new remedy, and Professor Kolisko, who had dissected over 1,000 cases of diphtheria, including seventy-five who had been treated with the serum, declared that in all the latter instances the injection had exercised a favorable influence. Professor Paltauf demonstrated the good results of the treatment as shown in rabbits.—London Times.

A Young King Without Playmates.

A correspondent of the Congregationalist writes thus from Spain: "Because in Spanish etiquette the King can only associate with his equals, the boy Alfonso can have no playmates. He cannot play with his own sisters as an ordinary boy might. Plenty of toys he has always had, among them a fine rocking-horse covered with the skin of a real pony. This and his black cat Perrito have been two of his greatest comforts, so he is a real boy after all. Some wise head and kindly heart, perhaps the Queen-mother's, managed to get around the rule that cut the boy off from companions of his own age. A boy regiment has been formed for him. In it are 450 boys in uniform led by a band. The King loves to play soldier, and as a good King must also be a good general, he is early learning how to command, while at the same time he is enjoying the companionship of other boys. His little soldiers love him now and, doubtless, by-and-by will follow him as a leader for love and not from fear."

How He Proposed.

Mr. Slowboy—Miss Passe, what do you think is the best name for a girl?

Miss Passe (looking deep into his eyes)—That of the only man she ever loved.

Francia did not begin painting until nearly sixty years of age, and in ten years executed a long series of admirable works.

DEATH TO MANY MINERS.

Fatal Result of an Explosion in a Wyoming Coal Shaft.

FIREDAMP KILLS THREE SCORE.

The Frightful Catastrophe Occurred in the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company's Mine, No. 5, at Red Canon---Scenes as the Families of the Victims Gathered at the Mouth of the Pit.

Sixty men lost their lives by an explosion in Coal Mine No. 5 of the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company at Red Canon, Wyoming.

The explosion demolished the power house at the mouth of the shaft. About twenty men were in the house at the time, and only one or two escaped with their lives. The explosion filled the mouth of the shaft with wreckage of the power house and prevented egress. Subsequent developments showed that it also caused several cave-ins, thus hampering attempts at rescue.

Many of the miners had quit for the day and left the mine, and to this is due the fact that the death list is not longer. Rescue parties were organized immediately after the explosion. About three hours later one of the parties which had entered the main slope returned with two bodies, bringing also the bad news that cave-ins barred further progress. This necessitated laborious work removing the obstructions, as the main passage is some 2000 feet in length, and has lateral galleries or drifts on nine different levels, each of which is from a mile to a mile and a half long.

The work of recovering the bodies went steadily on night and day, rushed forward by volunteer squads of miners and other citizens, who relieved each other from time to time. The work was attended with grave peril, and the first group of miners which ventured to brave the perils of gas, firedamp, and crumbling walls were overcome, and had to be rescued by others.

The terrific force of the explosion in finding vent at the mouth of the slope blew the heavily-timbered shed over the mouth of the slope and over the passageway leading out to the tipple clear into space, mowing down the tops of the power house, tipple shed and other buildings at the mouth of the slope, more effectually than chain shot could have done, The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around, and was distinctly heard at Evanston, seven miles away.

At the mouth of the pit the air was filled with the screams of fifty widows and 250 orphans as they gathered about and saw the distorted features and mangled remains of father or husband, son or brother, or realized at last that there was no hope to see their loved ones rescued alive from the mine's depths. The mules that were in the mine were killed, as were the men, evidently by the force of the concussion.

A few lives were saved because of the time of the explosion. The miners quit work at 6 o'clock, and it is customary for them to be near the entrance and come out just as the whistle blows. A number of men had come out, and some had just left the entrance to the mine slope, away from the working tunnel, when the explosion occurred, thus escaping death.

Zeke Baker and his father and brother came out five minutes before the explosion. Zeke was hit by the timber which killed a boy named Crawford but he was not much hurt.

John Hanna, a carpenter, had just come out, and was talking to Cox and Bruce when they were killed, he being burned slightly.

Fifty-one of the victims were married men with large families. About thirty of the men killed belong to the A. O. U. W., and were insured for $2000 each.

MINISTER MURUAGA'S ACTION.

A Report That Spain Declined to Accept His Resignation.

A cablegram from Madrid says: "Senor E. de Muruaga, Spanish Minister in Washington, cabled his resignation on March 14. The Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to accept it."

When a copy of the Madrid despatch saying that he had tendered his resignation and that it had not been accepted was shown to Minister de Muruaga, at Washington, he shook his head disapprovingly.

"I shall neither affirm nor deny its correctness," he said. "I have nothing to say for publication."

Notwithstanding the Minister's reticence, it is officially known that the statement contained in the despatch is true. About a week ago La Discussion, a daily paper published at Havana, contained a statement that the Spanish Government was not satisfied with Minister de Muruaga's administration. The article went on to say that it was purposed by the Spanish Government to send the Spanish Minister at Brussels here to succeed him, and that should this not be practicable he would be relieved by an Admiral of the Spanish navy.

Minister de Muruaga, it is understood, at once cabled the substance of this article to Madrid, coupled with the declaration that if it were true he would telegraph his resignation immediately. On the following day a reply from the Madrid Foreign Office was received by Minister de Muruaga. The dispatch contained the announcement that his Government was well pleased with the Minister's work in Washington and desired him to remain.

RALPH WILKES DEAD.

The Famous Stallion Passes Away After a Short Illness.

Ralph Wilkes, with a record of 2.06¾, the fastest horse in New England and the uncrowned champion stallion, died at the Maplehurst Farm, in South Lancaster, Mass., a few mornings since from inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of less than twelve hours.

Ralph Wilkes was by the famous Red Wilkes, and his dam was Mary Mays, who was by Mambrino Patchen. Red Wilkes sired eighty-one trotters and twenty pacers with records of 2.30 or better. Ralph Wilkes was bred by W. F. Galbreth, and was foaled in 1889 at Lexington, Ky. He was the most wonderful of Red Wilkes's get. As a two-year-old his record was 2.18, made at Independence, Iowa, and he was considered one of the greatest of his year. Colonel J. E. Thayer, of Lancaster, Mass., purchased him for $30,000. His record as a three-year-old was 2.13¾. As a five-year-old he made a record of 2.06¾ at Nashville, Tenn., which is the champion five-year-old record and the fastest record ever made by any of the Wilkes family. In appearance Ralph Wilkes was a superb animal, of a bright chestnut color, good size and grand conformation.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

MR. J. B. PIODA, the new Swiss Minister, was formally received by the President in the Blue Parlor of the White House. After the Minister had presented his credentials the usual complimentary remarks were exchanged.

INCOME TAX returns are pouring into the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at such a rate as to make the income tax division a beehive of industry and activity. Clerks from other divisions have been detailed to assist in the work of properly classifying the returns.

A PARTY of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, in full costume, were received by the President and made known to him that they would like a distribution of money paid for their lands.

THE President appointed Constantine Buckley Kilgrove, of Texas, Judge of the United States Court of the Southern District of the Indian Territory.

SECRETARY CARLISLE appointed William Martin Aiken, of Cincinnati, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to succeed Jeremiah O'Rourke.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Cabinet was held to consider the situation of affairs in Venezuela and Nicaragua.

THE President appointed Joseph R. Herod, of Indiana, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Japan.

YE HEUN GIK, the Korean Charge d'Affairs, who has been confined to the Legation by serious illness for the past three months, has been recalled by his Government at his own request.

THE Ways and Means Committee recommends that England, Russia and Japan be requested to co-operate with the United States in protecting the seals.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina in favor of Brazil.

Foreign Notes.

THERE was a fight between Mussulmans and Armenian Christians in Tokat, Asia Minor. Forty were killed and many others were wounded.

SENOR CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO has formed a new Spanish Cabinet, which has been approved by the Queen Regent.

THE British House of Commons has adopted a resolution to pay members.

PERU'S Provisional Government issued a manifesto promising to restore peace and order and institute reforms.

THE village of Bollara, Italy, was overwhelmed by a landslip, extending over two-thirds of a mile. Many were killed. Troops were summoned to help search the ruins for bodies.

DROUGHT and locusts have caused widespread famine in Eastern Equatorial Africa. Villages have been depopulated and mission schools and churches have been closed. Many natives are selling themselves and their children into slavery to obtain food.

THE Japanese fleet have taken possession of Fisher Island, one of the largest of the Pescadore group, between Formosa and the mainland of China. The peace conference began at Shimonoseki, Japan.

PRESIDENT HYPPOLITE, of Hayti, left Port au Prince with a large sum of money and troops and munitions of war, and took up a position where he would be better able to cope with the threatened rebellion.

THE Duchess of Leinster, the noted beauty and leader of London society, is dead.

LI HUNG CHANG arrived in Japan to treat on behalf of China for peace.

SEVERAL bands of Cuban rebels were defeated by the Spanish forces.

PERU'S revolutionists carried their warfare right up to the doors of the capital, Lima, where a three days' battle was fought.

IN the Verde mine, at Minis Prietas, Sonora, Mexico, four miners were killed and one fatally injured by an explosion of giant powder.

NEARLY fifty thousand English boot and shoe operatives who objected to improved American machinery have been locked out.

Domestic.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, President of t Southern Pacific Company, was indicted at San Francisco, Cal., by the United States Grand Jury for violating the Inter-State Commerce law.

SIDNEY W. SPRAGUE, cashier of the Continental Clothing Company, was arrested at Boston, Mass., charged with embezzlement of the funds of the concern to the extent of $25,000 or $30,000.

IN New York City fifteen election inspectors and voters charged with felonies and misdemeanors were arrested on indictments.

A JEWELRY store in upper Sixth avenue, New York City, was robbed in daylight of diamonds valued at $6000. The clerk in charge was called to a carriage.

MAYOR STRONG, of New York City, appointed Edwin Einstein a Dock Commissioner, Dr. Daniel E. McSweeney a School Commissioner, and J. Van Vechten Olcott a Civil Service Commissioner.

A TRAIN, southbound, was stopped by five masked robbers just outside Victor, Col. The bandits went through the mail and express car, but found nothing valuable. The robbers relieved passengers of $500 and watches. Two were tracked by a bloodhound and captured in a log cabin in the woods.

THE New Jersey Legislature took a recess to June 4, when it will meet to hear the report of the Voorhees Investigating Committee.

THE Oyer and Terminer Extraordinary Grand Jury brought in another batch of indictments against New York police officials.

A SPECIAL freight train comprising twenty-nine cars, all loaded with cotton goods consigned to Shanghai, China, left Biddeford, Me.

WALLACE & SONS' brass works at Ansonia, Conn., have been bought for $1,000,000 by W. A. Clark, of Butte, Montana.

THREE children, all under three years, of Charles Ross, were left locked in their home at Springfield, Mo. The house caught fire and all the children were burned to death.

AT Buffalo, N. Y., Clarence Robinson was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and Sadie Robinson of manslaughter in the first degree for the murder of Lawyer Montgomery Gibbs. Clarence Robinson was sentenced to life imprisonment and Sadie Robinson to twenty years.

GENERAL PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, the oldest general officer in the United States Army, died a few days ago in Detroit, Mich. He was born near Leesburgh, Va., June 13, 1809. In 1827 he was graduated from West Point.

THE strike of about ten thousand men in the building trades in New York City was declared off and the new agreement between the bosses and the men was signed. The settlement was brought about through the efforts of the New York Council of Conciliation and Mediation. An eight-hour day will be granted on May 1.

IN the Maine Senate, at Augusta, the Woman's Suffrage bill, which had already passed the House, was rejected by a vote of 11 to 15.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 31.

Review of the Fourth Quarter—Scripture Reading, Hebrews i., 1-14—Golden Text: Matt. xi., 29—Commentary.

LESSON I.—John the Baptist Beheaded (Mark vi., 17-29). Golden text, Math. x., 28, "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul." Here we see the the mystery of the sufferings of the righteous through the hatred of the wicked, as in the case of Joseph at the hands of his brethren and the wife of Potiphar; David from his own son, Absalom; Daniel and Jeremiah from their enemies; the apostles from the Christ hating Jews, the Jesus Himself from those for whom He laid down His life. The times of these things are still on and the need to remember His words: "Fear none of these things. Be thou faithful unto death" (Rev. ii., 10).

LESSON II.—Feeding the Five Thousand (Mark vi., 30-44). Golden text, Luke i., 53, "He hath filled the hungry with good things." If the last lesson taught us to endure patiently, even unto death, for His sake, this teaches us to place ourselves unreservedly in His hands that He may use us to feed the perishing multitudes who have no bread of life. We are not to calculate, like Philip, how or with what it may be done, but simply look to Him who knows what He will do and how He will do it.

LESSON III.—Christ the Bread of Life (John vi., 25-35). Golden text, John vi., 31, "He gave them bread from heaven to eat." The manna from heaven, the water from the rock, the serpent upon the pole, the morning and evening burnt offering—in fact, every whit of the sanctuary and its ritual all spake of Him. Apart from Him there is no life, but in Him are life and joy and peace and all true welfare for time and eternity.

LESSON IV.—The Great Confession (Math. xvi., 13-23). Golden text, Math. xvi., 16, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." The one question for every individual that rises mountain high in importance above all other questions is, What think ye of Christ? We talk about the weather and the crops, the tariff and the labor troubles, the fashions and amusements, and are all the while drawing nearer to an eternity the happiness or misery of which depends upon our present estimate of and relation to the Lord Jesus Christ. It is either pity self and reject Him or deny self and receive Him.

LESSON V.—The Transfiguration (Luke ix., 28-36). Golden text, Math. xvii., 5: "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Hear ye Him." It does not look attractive to take up the cross and die to self and all the pleasures and enjoyments of this sinful world, and perhaps literally die to gratify some ungodly person as John the Baptist did and James and many others. But there is another side to it. The present and all things seen are only for a little while. There is an eternity of glory for the righteous who die to self, and of torment for the unrighteous, who live for self.

LESSON VI.—Christ and the Children (Math. xviii., 1-14). Golden text, Math. xviii., 14: "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish." The way to the kingdom and the eternity of glory is here set before us in the object lesson of the little child who came to Jesus when called. The little child came without doubtings or reasonings and trustingly let Jesus take him up and set him in the midst. When we thus trustfully come at His call and commit ourselves unto Him, we become children of God and come under special angelic care.

LESSON VII.—The Good Samaritan (Luke x., 25-37). Golden text, Lev. xix., 18, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The law, although holy and just and good, cannot give life, for we all come short of its requirements through the sinfulness and weakness of the flesh.

LESSON VIII.—Christ and the Man Born Blind (John ix., 1-11). Golden text, John ix., 5, "I am the light of the world." Every sinner is like this poor blind man, blind from birth, not through any special sin of our parents, but through Adam. If we know that we are only poor blind beggars, then Jesus stands ready to open our eyes and cause us to see, but if, while blind, we insist on thinking that we can see and talk about things of which we know nothing, as if we could see, then we are fools indeed and hopelessly blind. There is more hope for publicans and harlots who know they are sinners than for the self righteous.

LESSON IX.—The Raising of Lazarus (John xi., 30-45). Golden text, John xi., 25, "I am the resurrection and the life." As hopeless as was the case of Lazarus, dead and buried and corrupting, so utterly hopeless is the case of every sinner apart from the power of God, but there is nothing too hard for Him who made the heaven and the earth. This same Jesus who could open the eyes of one born blind and bring to life one who was four days buried is able to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him.

LESSON X.—The Rich Young Ruler (Mark x., 17-27). Golden text, Math vi., 33, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." In this lesson we have one of the great hindrances in the way of coming to Christ. He can give sight to a poor blind beggar or life to a dead, corrupting body, but He cannot do anything for one who has life and sight and riches, which insnare and entangle him and come between his soul and God. Better to be empty and dependent as the child, wounded and helpless as the man who fell among thieves, blind as the poor beggar or dead as Lazarus than rich and self righteous as this young ruler.

LESSON XI.—Zaccheus, the Publican (Luke xix., 1-10). Golden text, Luke xix., 10, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Although the rich young ruler did not receive Christ, here is a rich publican who did. The ruler was the one to be coveted for the church, some would think, while the publican was not so desirable, even though rich, but the Lord seeth not as man seeth, and His choice is often very unlike what ours would be. See Samuel looking upon Eliab and read carefully I Sam., xvi., 6, 7. Mark well the substantial evidences of Zaccheus's sincerity and remember that faith without works is dead, being alone. When Jesus is truly received, He will live His life in us.

LESSON XII.—The Mission of the Seventy (Luke x., 1-9). Golden text, Luke x., 2, "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest." Willing hearted men and woman are the instruments whom the Spirit uses to gather out this elect body. The infallible and God breathed word is the all sufficient equipment for every Spirit filled worker.—Lesson Helper

ITALY'S ORANGE CROP.

The Recent Severe Frosts Have Not Materially Injured It.

United States Consul Seymour, at Palermo, Italy, in a report to the Department of State at Washington, says that notwithstanding the severe weather recently experienced in that district, affecting to a certain extent oranges and lemons in some localities, it is believed a sufficient number have escaped to prevent perceptible change in the amount exported in the prices in foreign markets.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "Tongues of Fire."

TEXT: "Have ye received the Holy Ghost."—Acts xix., 2.

The word ghost, which means a soul, or spirit, has been degraded in common parlance. We talk of ghosts as baneful and frightful and in a frivolous or superstitious way. But my text speaks of a Ghost who is omnipotent and divine and everywhere present and ninety-one times in the New Testament called the Holy Ghost. The only time I ever heard this text preached from was in the opening days of my ministry, when a glorious old Scotch minister came up to help me in my village church. On the day of my ordination and installation he said, "If you get into the corner of a Saturday night without enough sermons for Sunday, send for me, and I will come and preach for you." The fact ought to be known that the first three years of a pastor's life are appallingly arduous. No other profession makes the twentieth part of the demand on a young man. If a secular preacher prepares one or two speeches for a political campaign it is considered arduous. If a lecturer prepares one lecture for a year, he is thought to have done well. But a young pastor has two sermons to deliver every Sabbath before the same audience, besides all his other work, and the most of ministers never recover from the awful nervous strain of the first three years. Be sympathetic with all young ministers and withhold your criticisms.

My aged Scotch friend responded to my first call and came and preached from the text that I now announce. I remember nothing but the text. It was the last sermon he ever preached. On the following Saturday he was called to his heavenly reward. But I remember just how he appeared as, leaning over the pulpit, he looked into the face of the audience, and with earnestness and pathos and electric force asked them, in the words of my text, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost?" The office of this present discourse is to open a door, to unveil a Personage, to introduce a force not sufficiently recognized. He is as great as God. He is God. The second verse of the first chapter of the Bible introduces Him—Genesis i., 2. "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters"—that is, as an albatross or eagle spreads her wings over her young and warms them into life and teaches them to fly, so the Eternal Spirit spread His great, broad, radiant wings over this earth in its callow and unfledged state and warmed it into life and fluttered over it and set it winging its way through immensity. It is the tip top of all beautiful and sublime suggestiveness. Can you not almost see the outspread wings over the nest of young worlds? "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

Another appearance of the Holy Ghost was at Jerusalem during a great feast. Strangers speaking seventeen different languages were present from many parts of the world. But in one house they heard what seemed like the coming of a cyclone or hurricane. It made the trees bend and the houses quake. The cry was, "What is that?" And then a forked flame of fire tipped each forehead, and what with the blast of wind and the dropping fire a panic took place, until Peter explained that it was neither cyclone nor conflagration, but the brilliance and anointing and baptismal power of the Holy Ghost.

That scene was partially repeated in a forest when Rev. John Easton was preaching. There was the sound of a rushing, mighty wind, and the people looked to the sky to see if there were any signs of a storm, but it was a clear sky, yet the sound of the wind was so great that horses, frightened, broke loose from their fastenings, and the whole assembly felt that the sound was supernatural and pentecostal. Oh, what an infinite and almighty and glorious personage is the Holy Ghost! He brooded this planet into life, and now that through sin it has become a dead world He will brood it the second time into life. Perilous attempt would be a comparison between the three persons of the Godhead. They are equal, but there is some consideration which attaches itself to the third person of the Trinity, the Holy Ghost, that does not attach itself to either God the Father or God the Son. We may grieve God the Father and grieve God the Son and be forgiven, but we are directly told that there is a sin against the Holy Ghost, which shall never be forgiven either in this world or in the world to come. And it is wonderful that while on the street you hear the name of God and Jesus Christ used in profanity you never hear the words Holy Ghost. This hour I speak of the Holy Ghost as Biblical interpreter, as a human constructor, as a solace for the broken hearted, as a preacher's re-enforcement.

The Bible is a mass of contradictions, an affirmation of impossibilities, unless the Holy Ghost helps us to understand it. The Bible says of itself that the Scripture is not for "private interpretation," but "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost"—that is, not private interpretation, but Holy Ghost interpretation. Pile on your study table all the commentaries of the Bible—Matthew Henry and Scott and Adam Clarke and Albert Barnes and Bush and Alexander, and all the archæologies, and all the Bible dictionaries, and all the maps of Palestine, and all the international series of Sunday-school lessons. And if that is all you will not understand the deeper and grander meanings of the Bible so well as that Christian mountaineer who, Sunday morning, after having shaken down the fodder for the cattle, comes into his cabin, takes up his well worn Bible, and with a prayer that stirs the heavens asks for the Holy Ghost to unfold the book.

No more unreasonable would I be if I should take up The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, all printed in Russian, and say, "There is no sense in this newspaper, for I cannot understand one line of all its columns," than for any man to take up the Bible, and without getting Holy Ghost illumination as to its meaning say: "This Book insults my common sense. I cannot understand it. Away with the incongruity!" No one but the Holy Ghost, who inspired the Scriptures, can explain the Scriptures. Fully realize that, and you will be as enthusiastic a lover of the old book as my venerable friend who told me in Philadelphia last week that he was reading the Bible through the fifty-ninth time, and it became more attractive and thrilling every time he went through it. In the saddlebags that hung across my horse's back as I rode from Jerusalem down to the Dead Sea and up to Damascus I had all the books about Palestine that I could carry, but many a man on his knees, in the privacy of his room, has had flashed upon him more vivid appreciation of the word of God than many a man who has visited all the scenes of Christ's birth, and Paul's eloquence, and Peter's imprisonment, and Joshua's prowess, and Elijah's ascension. I do not depreciate any of the helps for Bible study, but I do say that they all together come infinitely short without a direct communication from the throne of God in response to prayerful solicitation. We may find many interesting things about the Bible without especial illumination, as how many horses Solomon had in his stables, or how long was Noah's ark, or who was the only woman whose full name is given in the Scriptures, or which is the middle verse of the Bible, and all that will do you no more good than to be able to tell how many beanpoles there are in your neighbor's garden.

The learned Earl of Chatham heard the famous Mr. Cecil preach about the Holy Ghost and said to a friend on the way home from church: "I could not understand it, and do you suppose anybody understood it?" "Oh, yes," said his Christian friend, "there were uneducated women and some little children present who understood it." I warrant you that the English soldier had under supernal influence read the book, for after the battle of Inkermann was over he was found dead with his hand glued to the page of the open Bible by his own blood, and the words adhered to his hands as they buried him, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though dead, yet shall he live."

Next consider the Holy Ghost as a human reconstructor. We must be made over again. Christ and Nicodemus talked about it. Theologians call it regeneration. I do not care what you call it, but we have to be reconstructed by the Holy Ghost. We become new creatures, hating what we once loved and loving what we once hated. If sin were a luxury, it must become a detestation. If we preferred bad associations, we must prefer good associations. In most cases it is such a complete change that the world notices the difference and begins to ask: "What has come over that man? Whom has he been with? What has so affeeted him? What has ransacked his entire nature? What has turned him square about?" Take two pictures of Paul—one on the road to Damascus to kill the disciples of Christ, the other on the road to Ostia to die for Christ. Come nearer home and look at the man who found his chief delight in a low class of club-rooms, hiccoughing around a card table and then stumbling down the front steps after midnight and staggering homeward, and that same man, one week afterward, with his family on the way to a prayer meeting. What has done it? It must be something tremendous. It must be God. It must be the Holy Ghost.

Notice the Holy Ghost as the solacer of broken hearts. Christ calls Him the Comforter. Nothing does the world so much want as comfort. The most people have been abused, misrepresented, cheated, lied about, swindled, bereft. What is needed is balsam for the wounds, lantern for dark roads, rescue from maligning pursuers, a lift from the marble slab of tombstones. Life to most has been a semifailure. They have not got what they wanted. They have not reached that which they started for. Friends betray. Change of business stand loses old custom and does not bring enough custom to make up for the loss. Health becomes precarious when one most needs strong muscle and steady nerve and clear brain. Out of this audience of thousands and thousands, if I should ask all those who have been unhurt in the struggle of life to stand up, or all standing to hold up their right hands, not one would move. Oh, how much we need the Holy Ghost as comforter! He recites the sweet gospel promises to the hardly bestead. He assures of mercy mingled with the severities. He consoles with thoughts of coming release. He tells of a heaven where tear is never wept and burden is never carried and injustice is never suffered. Comfort for all the young people who are maltreated at nome, or receive insufficient income, or are robbed of their schooling, or kept back from positions they earned by the putting forward of others less worthy. Comfort for all these men and women midway in the path of life, worn out with what they have already gone through, and with no brightening future. Comfort for these aged ones amid many infirmities and who feel themselves to be in the way in the home or business which themselves established with their own grit.

The Holy Ghost comfort, I think, generally comes in the shape of a soliloquy. You find yourself saying to yourself: "Well, I ought not to go on this way about my mother's death. She had suffered enough. She had borne other people's burdens long enough. I am glad that father and mother are together in heaven, and they will be waiting to greet us, and it will be only a little while anyhow, and God makes no mistakes." Or you soliloquize, saying: "It is hard to lose my property. I am sure I worked hard enough for it. But God will take care of us, and, as to the children, the money might have spoiled them, and we find that those who have to struggle for themselves generally turn out best, and it will all be well if this upsetting of our worldly resources leads us to lay up treasures in heaven." Or you soliloquize, saying: "It was hard to give up that boy when the Lord took him. I expected great things of him, and, oh, how we miss him out of the house, and there are so many things I come across that make one think of him, and he was such a splendid fellow! But then what an escape he has made from the temptations and sorrows which come to all who grow up, and it is a grand thing to have him safe from all possible harm, and there are all those Bible promises for parents who have lost children, and we shall feel a drawing heavenward that we could not have otherwise experienced." And after you have said that you get that relief which comes from an outburst of tears. I do not say to you, as some say, do not cry. God pity people in trouble who have the parched eyeball and the dry eyelid and cannot shed a tear. That makes maniacs. To God's people tears are the dews of the night dashed with sunrise. I am so glad you can weep. But you think these things you say to yourself are only soliloquies. No, no; they are the Comforter, who is the Holy Ghost.

Notice also the Holy Ghost as the preacher's reinforcement. You and I have known preachers encyclopedic in knowledge, brilliant as an iceberg when the sun smites it, and with Chesterfieldian address and rhetorical hand uplifted with diamond big enough to dazzle an assembly and so surcharged with vocabulary that when they left this life it might be said of each of them as De Quincey said of another that in the act of dying he committed a robbery, absconding with a valuable polyglot dictionary, yet no awakening or converting or sanctifying result, while some plain man, with humblest phraseology, has seen audiences whelmed with religious influence. It was the Holy Ghost. What a useful thing it would be if every minister would give the history of his sermons! Years ago at an outdoor meeting in the State of New York I preached to many thousands. There had been much prayer on the grounds for a great outpouring of the Holy Ghost at that service, and the awakening power exceeded anything I ever witnessed since I began to preach, with perhaps the exception of two or three occasions. Clergymen and Christian workers by the score and hundreds expressed themselves as having been blessed during the service. That afternoon I took the train for an outdoor meeting in the State of Ohio, where I was to preach on the night of the next day. As the sermon had proved so useful the day before and the theme was fresh in my mind, I resolved to reproduce it, and did reproduce it as far as I could, but the result was nothing at all. Never had I seemed to have anything to do with a flatter failure. What was the difference between the two services? Some will say, "You were tired with a long journey." No, I was not tired at all. Some will say, "The temporal circumstances in the first case were more favorable than in the last." No, they were more favorable in the last. The difference was in the power of the Holy Ghost—mightily present at the first service, not seemingly present at all at the second. I call upon the ministers of America to give the history of sermons, for I believe it will illustrate as nothing else can the truth of that Scripture, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

On the Sabbath of the dedication of one of our churches in Brooklyn, at the morning service, 328 souls stood up to profess Christ. They were the converts in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where we had been worshiping. The reception of so many members—and many of them baptized by immersion—had made it an arduous service, which continued from half past ten in the morning until half past two in the afternoon. From that service we went home exhausted, because there is nothing so exhausting as deep emotion. A messenger was sent out to obtain a preacher for that night, but the search was unsuccessful, as all the ministers were engaged for some other place. With no preparation at all for the evening service, except the looking in Cruden's Concordance for a text and feeling almost too weary to stand up, I began the service, saying audibly while the opening song was being sung, although because of the singing no one but God heard it: "Oh, Lord, Thou knowest my insufficiency for this service! Come down in gracious power upon this people." The place was shaken with the divine presence. As far as we could find out, over 400 persons were converted that night. Hear it, all young men entering the ministry; hear it, all Christian workers. It was the Holy Ghost.

In the Second Reformed Church, of Somerville, N. J., in my boyhood days, Mr. Osborne, the evangelist, came to hold a special service. I see him now as he stood in the pulpit. Before he announced his text and before he had uttered a word of his sermon strong men wept aloud, and it was like the day of judgment. It was the Holy Ghost.

In 1857 the electric telegraph bore strange messages. One of them read, "My dear parents will rejoice to hear that I have found peace with God." Another read, "Dear mother, the work continues, and I, too, have been converted." Another read, "At last faith and peace." In Vermont a religious meeting was singing the hymn, "Waiting and Watching for Me." The song rolled out on the night air, and a man halted and said, "I wonder if there will be any one waiting and watching for me?" It started him heavenward. What was it? The Holy Ghost. In that 1857 Jaynes's Hall, Philadelphia, and Fulton street prayer meeting, New York, telegraphed each other the number of souls saved and the rising of the devotional tides. Noonday prayer meetings were held in all the cities. Ships came into harbor, captain and all the sailors saved on that voyage. Police and fire departments met in their rooms for divine worship. At Albany the Legislature of the State of New York assembled in the rooms of the Court of Appeals for religious services. Congressional union prayer meeting was opened at Washington. From whence came the power? From the Holy Ghost. That power shook New York. That power shook America. That power shook the Atlantic Ocean. That power shook the earth. That power could take this entire audience into the peace of the gospel quicker than you could lift your eyes heavenward. Come, Holy Ghost! Come, Holy Ghost! He has come! He is here! I feel Him in my heart. There are thousands who feel Him in their hearts, convicting some, saving some, sanctifying some.

The difference in evangelical usefulness is not so much a difference in brain, in scholarship or elocutionary gifts as in Holy Ghost power. You will not have much surprise at the extraordinary career of Charles G. Finney as a soul winner, if you know that soon after his conversion he had this experience of the Paraclete. He says:

"As I turned and was about to take a seat by the fire I received a baptism of the Holy Ghost. Without any expectation of it, without ever having the thought in my mind that there was any such thing for me, without any recollection that I had ever heard the thing mentioned by any person in the world, the Holy Ghost descended upon me in a manner that seemed to go through me, body and soul. Indeed, it seemed to come in waves and waves of liquid love, for I could not express it in any other way. It seemed like the very breath of God. I can recollect distinctly that it seemed to fan me like immense wings. No words can express the wonderful love that was shed abroad in my heart. I wept aloud with joy and love. These waves came over me and over me and over me, one after the other until, I recall I cried out, 'I shall die if these waves continue to pass over me.' I said, 'Lord, I cannot bear any more.'"

Now, my hearers, let 500 of us, whether clerical or lay workers, get such a divine visitation as that, and we could take this world for God before the clock of the next century strikes 1.

How many marked instances of Holy Ghost power? When a black trumpeter took His place in Whitefield's audience proposing to blow the trumpet at a certain point in the service and put everything into derision, somehow he could not get the trumpet to his lips, and at the close of the meeting he sought out the preacher and asked for his prayers. It was the Holy Ghost. What was the matter with Hedley Vicars, the memorable soldier, when he sat with his Bible before him in a tent, and his deriding comrades came in and jeered, saying, "Turned Methodist, eh?" And another said: "You hypocrite! Bad as you were I never thought you would come to this, old fellow." And then he became the soldier evangelist, and when a soldier in another regiment hundreds of miles away telegraphed his spiritual anxieties to Hedley Vicars, saying, "What shall I do?" Vicars telegraphed as thrilling a message as ever went over the wires, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

What power was being felt? It was the Holy Ghost. And what more appropriate? For the Holy Ghost is a "tongue of fire," and the electricity that flies along the wires is a tongue of fire. And that reminds me of what I might do now. From the place where I stand on this platform there are invisible wires of lines or influence stretching to every heart in all the seats on the main floor and up into the boxes and galleries, and there are other innumerable wires or lines of influence reaching out from this place into the vast beyond and across continents and under the seas, for in my recent journey around the world I did not find a country where I had not been preaching this gospel for many years through the printing press. So a telegraph operator sits or stands at a given point and sends messages in all directions, and you only hear the click, click, click of the electric apparatus, but the telegrams go on their errand. God help me now to touch the right key and send the right message along the right wires to the right places. Who shall we first call up? To whom shall I send the message? I guess I will send the first to all the tired, wherever they are, for there are so many tired souls. Here goes the Christly message, "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary, and I will give you rest."

The fourth Industrial Exhibition of Japan will be held this year at Kioto. It opened on April 1 and will continne until July 31. This is the Japanese National exhibition, also being held in commemoration of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Kioto as the old capital of Japan. Kioto is now known as the Western capital, though in reality no longer a seat of government, and is the most fascinating city of the empire. Temples abound in and about Kioto and it is the home of the finest products of Japanese looms.

THE labor riots in British Honduras ended in fourteen men being imprisoned.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

The State Department Never Had So Many Complications.

MONROE DOCTRINE TO THE FORE.

The Attention of the Whole World Concentrated on Washington and the Possibilities of Hostilities Between This Country and Several Transatlantic Nations---The Policy of Non-Interference.

The extraordinary number and rapid sequence of foreign complications of a more or less serious nature which have suddenly come upon the State Department have precipitated a situation in which the United States Government has not been placed before for a great many years, and the opinion of foreign diplomatists in Washington is that the attention of all Europe has been, in a remarkable short interval of time, transferred from international affairs and rumors of war in the Old World to the alleged possibilities of hostile relations between this country and several of the European Nations.

Even the Japanese-Chinese war, which is still in progress, is believed to be in the way to a harmonious termination by the peace negotiations; and the attitude of the United States Government with regard to its own interests, in opposition to the behavior of European Nations on this side of the world, is virtually absorbing attention across the ocean.

The State Department has never, within the experience of men now living, had so many difficult foreign questions on its hands, or been interested in so many commotions in the smaller republics of this continent.

The dispute with Spain about the Allianca and the status of Cuba, quarrels with Great Britain about Bluefields and Alaska, are direct commercial interests in the threatened war of Mexico and Guatemala, the peculiar complication in the Venezuelan contention with British Guiana, the Salvador uprising, the Brazilian and Peruvian revolutions, the hostile position of Argentina and the rebellion in Colombia, all of which are of special concern to the commercial and political relations of this country, have virtually concentrated the attention of the whole world on the State Department at Washington.

The necessity of maintaining the policy of non-interference by European powers with North and South American affairs, commonly known as the "Monroe doctrine," by diplomacy, if possible, by force, if necessary, and the protection of our interests, particularly in Bering Sea, against Canadian contention, emphasize the complicated situation to an extraordinary degree.

The Hawaiian muddle also, which was regarded as settled, is revived by Secretary Gresham's demand for Minister Thurston's withdrawal. The outcome of any and all those matters cannot fail, in the long run, to redound to the credit and dignity of the United States; but meanwhile it is feared that mistakes may occur, and the immediate future is doubtful.

OUR FOOD PRODUCTS ABROAD.

The Exclusion of American Meats Also a Grave Problem.

In addition to all of these acute foreign complications which confront the State Department, the administration has a very grave problem to deal with in the action of Germany and other European countries in excluding American food products. The President and Secretary Gresham are still very reluctant to adopt retaliatory tactics for the reason that it would injuriously affect the foreign commerce of the United States and reduce the revenue from customs. They are being strongly pushed, however, to take such action by the farmers, meat packers and others interested in the exporting of farm products. Whether there will ultimately be a commercial war or not will depend, in large part, on the action of Germany.

Advices just communicated to the State Department put a more hopeful aspect on the situation. The German Consuls are beginning to make their influence felt with that Government, and the Department has reason to believe that there will be a reaction against the agrarian movement and that the ports of Germany will once more be opened to American meats and other products.

Great Britain in South America.

Despatches received at the State Department at Washington from Ambassador Bayard at London, in response to telegrams asking him to ascertain the attitude of Great Britain in case Nicaragua should refuse to pay the indemnity demanded for the expulsion of the British Consul, Mr. Hatch, indicate that England will not seek to acquire American territory. The intimation has also come from the British Government of a disposition to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration.

Cabinet Meeting on the Subject.

The Cabinet met at the White House and discussed the international complications, including the Venezuelan and Nicaraguan situations and the Allianca affair.

In accordance with President Cleveland's views, it is said to have been decided that no decisive action shall be taken at present in reference to any of the foreign complications.

DEATH OF RICHARD VAUX.

The Well-Known Philadelphia Gentleman of the Old School Passes Away.

Ex-Congressman Richard Vaux, who had been ill of the grip at his home in Philadelphia, Penn., for several days, is dead. He was seventy-five years of age.

Richard Vaux was born in Philadelphia in 1819. He came of old Quaker stock. For years he had been prominent there, and was one of the most eccentric men in that city. Mr. Vaux was a gentleman of the old school, and a man of striking personal appearance. One of his marked peculiarities was that he has never worn an overcoat nor carried an umbrella, no matter what the state of weather, and he always appeared on the street in patent leather pumps.

While Secretary to Minister Stevenson at the Court of St. James's many years ago Mr. Vaux enjoyed the honor unusual to a citizen of a republic of being selected by Queen Victoria to dance a quadrille with her. Mr. Vaux was Mayor of Philadelphia, Recorder (an office now abolished), and was elected to the Fifty-second Congress to finish the unexpired term of Samuel J. Randall.

Hypnotism for Hydrophobia.

A leading physician at Chattanooga, Tenn., has created a sensation in the medical profession by completely curing by hypnotic influence a man who had been bitten by a mad dog. The wound was a week old, and the patient was in a frenzied condition, bordering on madness.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER SELECTED.

Appointed Judge of the United States Court in Indian Territory.

The President appointed William M. Springer, of Illinois, Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of Indian Territory.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Mr. Springer has been in public life so long that he is well known throughout the United States. He attained his greatest prominence as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the Fifty-second Congress, and as a parliamentarian when Mr. Reed was Speaker of the House. He was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, May 30, 1836, went to Illinois when twelve years old, graduated from the Illinois State University at Bloomington in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Mr. Springer's public career began with his selection as Secretary of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1862. In 1871-2 he was a member of the State Legislature and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat. He served continuously as a Member of Congress up to the 4th of March, but was defeated for re-election in last November. He was a candidate for Speaker of the House several times. Mr. Springer is of genial personality, and never appeared on the floor of the House without a red carnation in the lapel of his coat. Mr. Springer's residence is in Springfield.

FARMING ON VACANT LOTS.

Deserving Poor to Be Allowed to Raise Vegetables for Their Own Use.

The New York Charities Conference has decided to turn vacant lots and waste ground in and around New York City into miniature farms for the poor. This scheme was started last year by the Mayor of Detroit, and as a result Detroit has had less poverty during the past winter than any other city in the Union.

One-third of an acre will be dealt out, if the plan goes into effect, to each family, and potatoes and seeds will be furnished free. Every man will have to attend to his own plot of ground, and may keep the produce towards supporting his family. It is estimated that one-third of an acre of good ground should supply five people with a living.

William Steinway has offered the use of a 200-acre tract of land for the purpose; ex-Mayor Hewitt has given a large section at Inwood, and Columbia College offers seven acres at Morningside Heights. When the public becomes interested in the idea, thousands of acres may be donated. There are several vacant lots in upper Fifth avenue that may be used.

An additional advantage of the scheme is that many persons who take it up may acquire a taste for farming and may in future become self-supporting. The plan is not one to pauperize the poor, but to teach them to help themselves.

The promoters of the plan hope to provide small plots for cultivation for three or four thousand of the city's most deserving poor. All that each man raises will be his own, and he will be given all the help necessary to start. Potatoes, cabbages and beans are the vegetables to be grown on each plot.

PEACE IN PERU.

An Armistice After a Thousand Dead and Dying Blocked the Streets of Lima.

Mr. McKenzie, the United States Minister to Peru, telegraphed the State Department at Washington that after three days' fighting an armistice had been arranged between the insurgents and the Government troops, and that over a thousand dead and wounded were left lying in the streets of Lima.

Later some sort of an agreement was reached by the belligerents, and peace was restored. A Provisional Government now seems to be in power.

Under the terms of the agreement by which hostilities ceased, President Caceres surrendered the reins of Government and will retire to Ancon. Senor Candamo is Provisional President and also acts as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Big Fire in Sioux City.

The greatest fire in the history of Sioux City, Iowa, destroyed property to the value of $400,000. It started in a pile of rubbish on the platform of the Western Transfer and Implement Company's warehouse and in an hour the iron building, four stories high, and covering a quarter block of ground, with over $200,000 worth of implements and carriages, was a heap of ruins. The fire spread to the plant of the Sioux City Linseed Oil Company, and soon the big elevator, with 100,000 bushels of flax in it, was destroyed.

Mummified Bodies in a Cave.

John Bachelor discovered on the Dr. Terril farm, near Petersburg, Ky., a small cavern in which were four mummified human bodies. They were in a sitting posture, were small in stature and of dark complexion, and had been wrapped in bandages of some material resembling cloth, but which crumbled to pieces when touched. They are supposed to have belonged to a race which preceded the red Indians.

Largest Sturgeon Ever Caught.

A sturgeon weighing 900 pounds was caught lately, in the Columbia River, Oregon. This is one of the largest sturgeons ever caught in that river, and as this fish brought eight cents a pound, the day's work netted the fisherman $72.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

David Stever expects to move his shingle mill to M. R. Brenneman's this week.

Now that the assessor has made his rounds the dogs are showing up quite plenty.

It is reported that Samuel Smith, jr., has bought the old David Swope farm from his father, S. P. Smith.

E. S. Chilcott and his mother have been on the sick list for some time. The former is better while the latter is better some days and not so well other days.

Persons who have clover hay to make in this section may do well to not have it down about the 20th of June as the weather may not be favorable about that time.

Having examined the peaches carefully I am convinced that they are all killed in this valley both on the budded and seedling trees. Too many heavy frosts in January.

E. S. Chilcott, who is one of the best informed men in this end, has improved his cow stable so that his cows keep as clean when lying down as when standing and arranged the manger and troughs so that the cows can't interfere with the feed box or basket when being fed.

Rev. S. A. Creveling, who left the Cassville charge twenty-five years ago, took a drive over from Mill Creek to Cassville last week. He made short calls with some of his old friends while passing through. He is looking well but like the rest of us shows age somewhat.

WATERSTREET.

The anniversary of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Alexandria was held last Sunday night in the Reformed church at that place.

J. Frank Meyer, principal of the Alexandria schools, assisted by H. M. Hosterman, will conduct a summer session of school after the close of the present term.

John Homer and Lawrence Davis left here for New York state, where they will remain during the summer, being employed building telegraph lines.

Rev. Stewart, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Alexandria, preached in the Lutheran church at this place on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Traver was called to Petersburg to officiate at a funeral.

On Monday a number of friends gathered at the home of Wm. Davis to celebrate his 67th birthday. A very pleasant day was spent and the "governor," although somewhat crippled, is wide awake and enjoys much of life yet.

W. A. Parsons, teacher of the Loop school in Porter township, will close his term on the 28th inst. Mr. Parsons has rendered entire satisfaction, this being his third term. He will leave for Millersville this week, where he will enter the normal school.

Moving is in order at present. Among those who are moving are E. P. Poe's family to Porter township, Mr. Kayes to Merriman's house in Shaffersville, Edward Croft to farm near Yellow Springs, Frank Seigle to D. Hileman's tenant house, and Daniel Homers to Wm. Patterson's house in Shaffersville.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Nora Stine expects to enter Millersville state normal on Monday.

Rev. Adams and wife are expected to visit their many friends in this region in the near future.

Rev. Stine is conducting a glorious revival at Trought Creek. The altar is crowded with earnest seekers.

Judge Clarkson has been suffering with neuralgia for the past two weeks. He is slightly better at this writing.

Sunday being Temperance day, Mrs. Henderson had literature and pledge cards to distribute. Temperance music and earnest prayers for the cause made an impressive service.

The Y's held their regular meeting on Friday evening at the home of Miss Flora Green. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and reading, and a report of the Prohibition rally at Tyrone.

MOUNT UNION.

A number of our people attended argument court at Huntingdon last week.

H. E. Archey spent a few days at Pennsylvania Furnace last week, the guest of relatives.

D. Bates Bell and wife, of DuBois, Pa., were the guests of his mother, and W. T. Bell, Esq., over Sunday.

Rev. Wm. Brill has been assigned to the M. E. church of this place by the late conference, for another year.

Newton Flasher, of Shelby, Ohio, a resident of this place a number of years ago, visited in town on Tuesday last.

D. N. Palmer, who has been housed for two weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, is able to get around with the aid of a cane.

Judge Love, in the license court at Huntingdon on Wednesday last, refused a license to M. C. Alexander, of the American House, this place.

A snow storm on Sunday morning, during which about two inches of snow fell, and a thunder storm on Monday morning, were two freaks of the weather of this glorious clime.

CALVIN.

Our roads are very muddy at present.

Jesse L. Smith has rented U. S. Pheasant's farm.

Miss Bertha Coder visited parents over Sunday.

The P. O. S. of A. have beautified their hall by papering it.

J. M. Wright has sold his house and lot in Calvin to Mrs. L. Bowman.

Quite a number of persons from our valley will attend the Juniata college this term.

J. F. Lantz, of Waterside, Bedford county made a business trip to our valley last week.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday: Sunday school 9.30, preaching 10.30, mission band 7.30.

J. W. Hoover, who was appointed postmaster at this place, will take charge of the office the first of April.

The sneak thief who is visiting the corn cribs and chop chests of the farmers had better be careful or they may meet the same fate some others have.

SMITH VALLEY.

Much lime is being burned this spring.

Uncle Thomas Chilcote is visiting in this section.

A. S. Beatty has taken up housekeeping at the old homestead.

The spelling at Sherman school house recently was a great success.

Snow tell to a depth of two inches in this valley last Sunday morning.

T. W. Smith will move, April 1st, to J. F. Smith's farm in Trough Creek valley.

Miss Sadie Smith returned home recently from a week's visit to friends at Horningsford.

Mrs. Eleanor Chilcoat, whose illness was mentioned in a former communication, is not improving.

Three Springs.

Mud is plenty.

Moving is in order.

Sigel Ashman is in Philipsburg attending the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Loraın.

Candidates Ripple and Griffith were among us on Saturday.

Allison Stake, of Saltillo, will move to this place on April 1st.

Allen Cutchall, one of our pushing merchants, is in the eastern cities buying his summer stock.

We had the pleasure of attending the exercises of the fifth anniversary of W. C. No. 513, P. O. S. of A., of Saltillo, on last Wednesday evening. It was a grand success in every respect.

CAUTION.--Notice is hereby given that I have given in charge of M. S. Bowman, of Union township, a cow, and all parties are cautioned to not meddle or interfere with her. T. W. BORIOG.
Union Twp., March 25, 1895.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
G. D. WOOD.
Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
T. J. C. RIPPLE.
Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE, FROM JAN. 1, 1894, TO DEC. 31, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, Jan. 1st, 1894	369 57	
Amt. paid Alms House Treasurer by Co. Commissioners	13,850 00	
		14,219 57
Paid treasurer money of Ellen Laurish	4 75	
To cash in bank	34 34	
Pd. Treas. money of col. man.	5 00	
Money recd. from Venango Co	9 90	
C. S. Heeter for produce sold	235 18	
Pd. Treas. by E. O. Heck money of Richard Sharra sale	71 77	360 94
		14,580 51

CR.

By amt. of orders paid 1893.	155 84	
" " " 1894.	14,180 46	
		14,336 30
Amount in hands of Treasurer Dec. 31, 1894	244 21	

EXPENDITURES FOR FARM.

By farmers' wages, 12 months	195 46	
Assistant farmer, 8 months	117 18	
Labor on farm	26 56	
Smithing	25 08	
Butchering	8 25	
1 heifer	15 00	
2 cows	40 60	
1 hog	10 00	
20 head of sheep	30 00	
4 bushels rye	2 60	
Long straw	2 40	
Binder twine	10 35	
Locust posts	38 00	
Fence making	15 50	
Plow points	9 58	
Threshing 620 bushels wheat and 446 bushels oats	29 28	
		575 84

PROVISIONS.

1938½ lbs. pork	132 93	
1274½ lbs. beef	65 20	
Summer meat	96 98	
Apple butter	1 50	
Peaches, plums and pears	7 61	
Treat for inmates	7 30	
		311 52

MERCHANDISE.

By groceries, dry goods, clothing, drugs and hardware	841 96	
		841 96

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

By relief to 711 cases	6168 77	
20 physicians for medical services 12 months	679 49	
Orphans' Home relief of children	1200 00	
Out-door burials	393 40	
Paid other counties for relief furnished	27 75	
Media training school	18 34	
Penna. lunatic hospital	955 00	
E. O. Heck, for out door services 12 months	254 20	
H. C. Crownover, outdoor services 12 months	223 80	
Geo. W. Taylor, out door services 9 months	140 53	
Simeon Wright, out door services 1 month	21 70	
Small pox case, Puttstown	144 73	
		10,227 71

REMOVALS.

By justices for relief of orders issued	166 50	
Paid constables and others for removing paupers	44 63	
		211 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

By coal for house	157 01	
Wood for house	50 00	
Coffins for inmates	15 00	
Labor in house	116 69	
Mending shoes	10 40	
J. A. Nash, printing statem'nt	40 00	
S. E. Fleming, " "	40 00	
H. E. Butz, " "	40 00	
C. S. Heeter, expenses to Huntingdon settlement	1 84	
Expenses of calling Sharra's sale	2 00	
Vaccine points	2 40	
Order books and stationery	18 70	
		494 04

SALARIES.

Dr. F. L. Schum, home physician, 3 months	30 00	
E. O. Heck, services as director 12 months	86 80	
H. C. Crownover, services as director 12 months	153 60	
Geo. W. Taylor, services as director 12 months,	106 20	
J. S. Nophsker, services as treasurer 12 months	100 00	
John Douglas, services as clerk 12 months	120 00	
Dr. J. F. Schofield, house physician 9 months	90 00	
Wm. Kruger, manager of steam heat	48 00	
C. S. Heeter, salary as steward 12 months	500 00	
Mrs. Heeter's allowance 12 months as matron	100 00	
Steward's traveling expen's, postage stamps and freight	30 91	
T. W. Myton, counsel for directors 12 months	30 00	
		1395 51

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Insurance, Alms House prop.	99 30	
Assessment for Dirs. Con.	15 00	
Expenses attending "	21 02	
Witness fees	3 20	
Carpentering	13 20	
Lumber for hospital	67 18	
Whitewashing	3 75	
Masonry	3 50	
Waterproof sheets	9 00	
Two telegrams	2 00	
One pair of clippers	2 25	
Plastering hospital	7 36	
Spectacles	2 25	
Spiggots	2 00	
Bibles and Testaments	5 40	
Religious services at Alms House	15 00	
		271 41
Total expenditure for 1894.		14,329 12

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement of the receipts and expenditures, we do hereby set our hands this 23d day of January, 1895.

Attest: JOHN DOUGLASS, Clerk.
E. O. HECK, GEO. W. TAYLOR, H. C. CROWNOVER, Directors of the Poor.

We, the undersigned. Auditors of Huntingdon county, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and also their Treasurer's accounts, and find the same to be correct as above stated.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon this 23d day of January, 1895.

CHAS. W. HINEY, H. S. LANG, GEO. W. YOCUM, } Auditors.

Attest: J. C. JACKSON, Clerk.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

C. S. Heeter in account with the Huntingdon county Alms House from Jan. 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, inclusive.

DR.

To amt. drawn from treasurer on orders	630 91

CR.

By Steward's salary	500 00	
Matron's salary	100 00	
Cash paid for stamps	18 75	
Cash paid for freights	7 03	
Cash pd. for traveling expn's	5 13	
		630 91

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

17 men's shirts, 28 aprons, 17 chemises, 30 sheets, 24 pairs pillow slips, 8 bed ticks, 30 towels, 33 women's dresses, 15 basques, 18 pairs of drawers, 12 men's shirts, 1 shroud, 16 skirts, 2 night gowns, 4 dresses for children, 17 pairs overalls, 1 pair boys' pants, 8 blouses for men.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

665 bu. wheat, 442 bu. oats, 1500 bu. corn in the ear. 231 bu. potatoes, 3000 heads cabbage, 3 bu. beets, 115 bu. turnips, 5 bu. onions, 18 bu. tomatoes, 3 barrels kraut, 7 bu. beans, 7½ bu. timothy seed, 15 4-horse loads cornfodder, 22 4-horse loads hay, 5709 lbs. pork, 1150 lbs. lard, 1 sow, 16 shoats, 150 head poultry.

STOCK ON HAND.

600 bu. wheat, 400 bu. oats, 850 bu. corn, 125 bu. potatoes, 1500 heads cabbage, 2 barrels of beets, 10 bu. turnips, 4 bu. onions, 1 bbl. kraut, 4 bu. beans, 5709 lbs. pork, 1150 lbs. lard, 10 milch cows, 1 bull, 5 beef cattle, 1 sow and 16 shoats, 4 mules, 6 sets gears, 4 pairs fly nets, 1 set double harness, 1 pair single harness, 1 mower, 2 wagons. 1 spring wagon, 1 buck wagon, 1 bob sled, 2 plows, 2 shovel plows, 2 spring harrows, 1 2-horse cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, 1 riding corn plow, 1 fodder cutter, 1 corn planter, 1 corn sheller, 1 sleigh.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., DURING THE YEAR 1894.

1894.		Nativity.	Remaining each m'th	Deaths	Children Bound	Elopements	Discharged	Admitted
Inmates Dec. 1, 1893.		Foreign	6					
		American	38					
		Total	44					
		Children	24					
		Women	19					
		Men	23					
Up to January 1, 1894.		Foreign	7					
		American	37					
		Total	44	1				4
		Children	24					3
		Women	20	1				5
		Men	20					4
February		Foreign	8					
		American	37					
		Total	45					
		Children	24					
		Women	21					
		Men	21					
March		Foreign	6					
		American	40					
		Total	46					
		Children	24					
		Women	22					
		Men	22					
April		Foreign	4					
		American	40					
		Total	44					
		Children	24					
		Women	20					
		Men	20					
May		Foreign	5					
		American	40					
		Total	45					
		Children	24					
		Women	22					
		Men	21					
June		Foreign	5					
		American	40					
		Total	45					
		Children	24					
		Women	22					
		Men	21	1				2
July		Foreign	5					
		American	40					
		Total	45					
		Children	24					
		Women	22					
		Men	20					2
August		Foreign	6					
		American	40					
		Total	46					
		Children	24					
		Women	22					
		Men	20					1
September		Foreign	6					
		American	44					
		Total	50					
		Children	24					
		Women	21					
		Men	23					5
October		Foreign	8					
		American	44					
		Total	52					
		Children	24					
		Women	22					
		Men	24					7
November		Foreign	8					
		American	51					
		Total	60					
		Children	39					10
		Women	23					2
		Men	29					2
December		Foreign	10					
		American	50					
		Total	60					
		Children	33					
		Women	23					
		Men	29					

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement and account of C. S. Heeter, Steward of the Huntingdon county Alms House, we do hereby set our hands this the 22d day of January, 1895.

Attest: JNO. DOUGLASS, Clerk.
E. O. HECK, GEO. W. TAYLOR, H. C. CROWNOVER, Directors of the Poor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street.

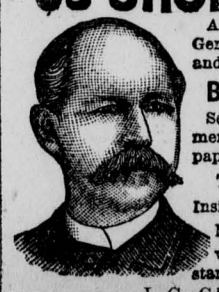
J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE INSURANCE.
I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.
Insure Your {HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.
Special Rates on Farm Property.
L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-94.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.
Take no Substitute.
Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
J. G. GILLAM.

CUT THIS OUT
AND USE IT AS REFERENCE.
The names of all the first-class Rubber manufacturers:
American, Boston, Candee, Colchester, Goodyear Glove, Goodyear Metalic, Union India Rubber Co., Lambertville, Lycuming Marvel, Myers' New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Woonsocket.
This is to protect the trade from inferior goods sold as first quality.
Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

FISHER,
THE BAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
BREAD,
CAKES
for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.
A Finer,
or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.
☞Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.☜
G. W. FISHER, 417 P n St, Huntingdon.

CHAS. INGWERS,
The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his
Seasonable STYLES
Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.
White and Blue Front. Division St., Mount Union, Penn'a.

Everything Goes.
New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things, such as California canned
Apricots, Peaches,
Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,
Drugs, Notions,
Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as "headquarters" for Christmas Goods.
Trade with us,
You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,
Yours Respectfully,
J. O. HEATON.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 27, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—FOR SALE.—Prime recleaned mammoth and small clover seed. John S. Etnier, Mill Creek, Pa.

—G. D. Wood, candidate for sheriff, was looking up his interests in some of the upper end townships last week.

—David Stever and wife, of Cassville, were visitors to Mapleton during the past week, guests of Bruce Yocum and wife.

—For rent—A cabinet maker and undertakers shop or store room. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Dr. W. L. Lowrie, of Tyrone, was in town last Thursday evening, having been called hither in consultation in the case of Newton Mounts.

—This community was visited with quite a snow storm on Sunday and another yesterday. Spring is apparently lingering in the lap of the groundhog.

—For rent—The hotel property known as the Juniata House, Mapleton. Excellent location and good opening. for right party. Inquire of Levi Wright, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Watches, clocks and jewelry left with Lloyd F. Baker will be repaired properly and at short notice by J. H. Cunningham, Agt., Jeweler, Mt. Union Pa. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

—Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. BALDRIDGE, Millersville, Ill. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Ex-county commissioner Benjamin Isenberg has been for some time quite ill at his home in Porter township. We are sorry to learn of the indisposition of our aged friend and hope for his speedy recovery.

—Fire destroyed the dwelling house of J. A. Detwiler in Rockhill about 10 o'clock last Wednesday morning. Part of the household goods were saved. The loss on the building is about $1,000, on which there was an insurance of $600.

—Chas. B. Stevens, merchant tailor, of McConnellsburg, Pa., will be in Mapleton on Wednesday, April 3d, with a full line of samples. He will be pleased to have you call at the ITEM office and examine same. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

—Parties intending making sale this spring should have their sale bills printed at the ITEM office. Select your date and send your list to this office; your orders will receive prompt attention. A notice will be given in the ITEM until day of sale without additional charge.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school was reorganized last Sunday by the election of the following officers: J. E. Dysart, superintendent; A. B. Gillam, assistant superintendent; A. W. Swope, treasurer; John L. McDonald, secretary; Albert McDonald, assistant secretary; S. P. Stubbs, librarian; Edward Buchanan, assistant librarian.

—Deputy W. S. Sharer organized an order of Patrons of Husbandry in Mapleton yesterday evening. Following are the officers: M. A., David Shore; O. S., W. H. Mounts; L. E., J. G. Hicks; S. T., W. T. Boring; Asst. S. T., Samuel Robley; C. H., E. E. Palmer; T. R., M. F. Robley; Sec., T. M. Wood; O. G. K., C. W. Weaver; Trustees, A. K. Miller, D. B. Miller, Jacob Turnbaugh; Lady Asst. S., Mrs. L. E. Wood; S. S., Miss Mattie Robley; F. L., Mrs. Maggie Boring; M., Mrs. Hannah Robley.

—"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three apslications of it," he says, "And have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A very pleasant event took place at the hospitable home of W. H. Greenland in Clay township on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Greenland's daughter Ida to Samuel E. Rcikabaugh, one of Tod township's most energetic young men. About seventy invited guests were present and the bride was the recipient of many valuable and useful presents. May their journey through life be one of happiness and prosperity, is the wish of one who was present to enjoy the pleasant occasion.

—The eighth anniversary of the organization of Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was observed Monday evening last. The exercises consisted of elegant music rendered by a well selected choir, addresses by E. E. Bell, Rev. Frank W. Curry, John A. Toomey, A. M. Parker, G. W. Wright and I. N. Swope, and lastly by a banquet which we are safe in saying was the most complete lay-out ever spread before so large a number of guests in this community. The exercises were protracted until after midnight but all present apparently had a very enjoyable time.

—The court last Wednesday disposed of the liscense applications by granting those of the Leister House, Hotel Brunswick, Washington House, and Hallman House, Huntingdon, and S. O. Fraker, Orbisonia. H. D. Reiners, Huntingdon, and Martin Grube, Smithfield township, wholesale liscence. The applications of Farmers Hotel and Mobus House, Huntingdon, John Ryan, Dudley, B. J. Berney, Broad Top City, Wm. McGowan, Shade Gap, M. C. Alexander, Mount Union, and Robert T. Decker, Mill Creek, were refused. The case of the National House, Huntingdon, was held over until May court, there being two applicants for this stand.

—Last week chief of police Rogers received word to arrest Loy Wilson, a lad of 17 years of age, who was wanted in Lee county, Illinois, to answer the charge of stealing a horse, and who was suspected of being in this vicinity. Sunday morning the boy was arrested and lodged in the lock-up. Mr. Rogers notified the authorities of Lee county of his arrest and received instructions to hold him until the necessary legal steps could be taken for returning him to Illinois. The boy says he was homesick and wanted to return to Pennsylvania, and having no money he took the horse from the man for whom he had been working and after riding him 24 miles sold him for $10. Monday night the boy escaped from the lock-up by tearing up the floor and crawling through a hole in the foundation wall.

A Correction.

ED. ITEM:—In looking over the report of the institute at the Railroad school honse I see, to my surprise, I am quoted as having said that "there is too much nonsense and not enough common sense taught in our public schools." This is a mistake and would be construed as a reflection upon the teachers in the township. I am personally acquainted with nearly all the teachers of the township and have too high a regard for them to cast a shadow of reflection upon any one of them. I have heard it said, and I agree, that we never had a better corps of teachers.

I did say that there is too much nonsense in the arithmetics in use in our township and I stick to the assertion. I also said that it is not likely that one pupil out of ten thousand will cross the "pond" and that there is no use in troubling their brains to get to understand old mother England's money and many other rules that will never be of use to them. There would certainly be more common sense in having them practice rules that might come into use in after life. Respectfully,

A. W. WRIGHT.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c and $1.00

To Huntingdon County Sportsmen.

The unremitting efforts that have been made during the past thsee years to suppress illegal fishing in this county have happily resulted in a gratifying increase in the number of game fish in our several splendid public streams. The Raystown branch and the Juniata river, with their hundreds of miles of public watercourse, possess exceptional natural advantages for the successful propagation of black bass especially, unequalled anywhere else in the state. By suppressing the use of the deadly and destructive fish basket and fish nets, the black bass particularly has been enabled to demonstrate his prolific qualities, and in a short time, under continned vigilance, our streams will once more offer rare sport to the true sportsman angler.

I hereby renew my offer to pay $10 for infrmation that will result in the conviction of any person found building or attending a fish dam, and $5 for information against all other forms of fish piracy. While dip nets may be used in private streams for the catching of eels, suckers and catfish during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November, no nets of any description, nor spears, outlines, or any other device except rod, hook and line, can be lawfully employed for the taking of fish in public streams or in trout streams.

I have appointed a number of deputy wardens in Huntingdon and Bedford counties who will exercise a personal vigilance over the streams and promptly and vigorously prosecute all offenders. I sincerely invite the co-operation of all true sportsmen.

Through the courtesy of the state Commissioners of Fisheries, a distribution of a large number of game fish will be made in our public streams this year for propagating purposes.

W. M. GRAFFIUS,
Fish Warden for Huntingdon and Bedford counties.

Howard Newton Mounts.

Howard Newton Mounts, son of W. H. and Ella Mounts, whose illness was mentioned in these columns last week, died at the home of his parents in Mapleton Sunday night, March 24, 1895, at 10.10 o'clock. He was born in Mapleton, May 13, 1879, hence was aged 15 years, 10 months and 11 days. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery yesterday afternoon, Rev. F. W. Curry officiating at the services.

Newton had been a particularly unfortunate boy. When quite young he had a leg broken in attempting to get on a wagon. A few years later he was struck on the ankle by a stone thrown by another boy, and soon after while coasting the sinews in this weakened ankle were torn loose and he had since used crutches or a cane. At another time he was afflicted for a while with St. Vitus dance. All these afflictions had kept him from attending school as regularly as he desired until the present session. Last fall he started in with the determination of gaining the lost ground and so well was he succeeding that when taken ill—two weeks before his death—he was leading his class. His spare time was occupied in the ITEM office. He took no time for recreation and was literally overworked. Inflamation of the brain set in and his reduced system speedily succumbed to disease. He was a good boy, active for one so crippled, and scrupulously honest.

Just at the time that he died another son was born to the parents, but it was also dead. The double bereavement is a great blow to the parents and the sympathy of the community goes out to them.

Select School at Saltillo.

The undersigned will conduct an eight weeks session of select school at Saltillo, commencing Monday, May 6, 1895. Tuition for term, $4.00. Saltillo offers special inducements as a location for a select school. The town is beautifully situated, cleanly and healthy, and excellent board can be secured at reasonable rates. Special attention given those who are preparing to teach. For further particulars call on or address,

C. M. ROSENBERRY, Saltillo, Pa.

Eletric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

GEN. GREENLAND DEAD.

The Former Executive Officer of the National Guard Passes Away.

Gen. W. W. Greenland, ex-Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Clarion, Pa., about 11 o'clock last Saturday night, after a lingering illness. He was about 50 years old.

Walter Wright Greenland was born at Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., January 5, 1845. In 1860 he entered the office of his brother-in-law, J. Simpson Africa, then of Huntingdon (now president of the Union Trust company, Philadelphia), with a view of mastering the profession of surveying and civil engineering. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 125th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served ten months, securing promotion to the rank of sergeant prior to his discharge. He was at the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and other engagements, and at Antietam he especially distinguished himself.

In 1865 he removed to Clarion county and was engaged in the oil business. He married about this time Miss Sadie E. Wilson, daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Clarion. In 1867 he removed to Atsion, N. J., to take charge of the business of Col. W. C. Patterson. He was chosen Freeholder and was appointed postmaster under President Andrew Johnson. In 1871 he returned to Clarion, and in 1878 was elected Prothonotary of the county, a position he held for two terms. He was chairman of the Democratic county committee for several years.

He was an enthusiastic national guardsman, entering the guard as a private of the Sixteenth Regiment in 1880 and being elected major of the regiment in 1885. He was appointed quartermaster of the Second Brigade in 1887, and quartermaster-general March 5, 1891. When Adjutant General William McClelland died on February 7, 1892, Governor Pattison appointed Gen. Greenland to the place. His administration of the affairs of the National Guard was entirely satisfactory.

Since Chritsmas he had been ailing, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that he could attend the inauguration ceremonies when Governor Hastings was installed. That day he returned to Clarion, and was compelled to keep to his room, suffering from heart trouble. He is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter.

A Monster Engine.

The largest express engine ever built at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad is No. 1515, a huge eight-wheeler, of a new class, T, with driving wheels 84 inches, or seven feet in diameter. She is a compound engine of the three cylinder type, and was designed by Theodore N. Ely, superintendent of motive power. The boiler is 60 inches in diameter at the smallest ring, the top of the stack standing nearly 15 feet from the level of the rail, and the pony wheels are 38 inches in diameter. The running boards are low, and the driving wheels are almost concealed, like the English locomotives. The weight of this monster, exclusive of the tender, is nearly 140,000 pounds, when in working order. The tank is of the six-wheel type, there being three wheels on each side, a design which is said to be coming into favor on roads where there are not many sharp curves. The 1515 is used on the Philadelphia and New York division exclusively and has been making some fast runs on the heavy express trains.

Matchless Values!

Do you know our prices are ROCK BOTTOM, and goods first-class (no auction trash). Our Dry Goods department this year will be complete in the line of staples. I will continue to sell that well-krown brand Lawrence L L, 4 4 unbleached muslin at 4 cents—elsewhere 6 and 7 cents. I carry a line of

Hats and Caps,
Notions & Groceries.

I will make a specialty this season of Lake Fish and our prices will be extremely low for first-class stock. (Fish are higher than last season.(Solcititing a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. L. HOUCK,

CASSVILLE, - PA.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE "FINEST" INDICTED.

Report of the Extraordinary Grand Jury on New York's Police.

SUPT. THOMAS BYRNES SCORED.

The Presentment Declares That the Existence of Bribery and Extortion in the Department is Proved---Byrnes's Method of Accumulating Wealth a Cause of Demoralization---Indicted Men Give Bail.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, which has been investigating for two months and a half the corruption of the Police Department of New York City, revealed by the Lexow Committee, handed to Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, indictments

SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS BYRNES.
Criticised in the Grand Jury's presentment.

against eleven police officers. There were a score of indictments, more than one having been found against some of the men.

After an exhaustive investigation and the examination of hundreds of witnesses the Grand Jury also filed a presentment scoring the police and charging the department with corruption and degradation.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury was a severe arraignment of the Police Department and its officers. The Grand Jury expresses the opinion that the great body of subordinate police officers are honest and capable men, and their assistance in the investigation would have been most valuable; but such assistance was not rendered, because no orders were given by the executive officers of the force to their subordinates to aid the Grand Jury in its deliberations. The result was that the attitude of the department hampered the work of the Grand Jury. Notwithstanding that the co-operation of the executive heads of the department was requested by the Grand Jury, it was not given.

The presentment further says that the Grand Jury has no doubt that it has been the practice of the Police Captains for years to receive money as bribes for protecting violators of the law, and to extort money from law-abiding citizens as the price of exemption from police interference and annoyance.

In referring to Byrnes the presentment says: "The enjoyment by the executive head of the force of the considerable fortune accumulated as a result of favors granted in the performance of official duty may well have caused demoralization of the force under his command. The distinction between such favors and direct gratuities is not one that his subordinates are likely to appreciate."

In conclusion the Grand Jury observes: "The existence of the evils to which we have referred evidences the absolute necessity of a radical reorganization of the force by new men and new methods."

Following are the officers and ex-officers of the Police Department against whom indictments were handed down:

Inspector William W. McLaughlin, Chief Inspector in charge of the Detective Bureau, five indictments; Captain Michael J. Murphy, one indictment; Captain Jacob Siebert, one indictment; Captain James K. Price, one indictment; Captain John J. Donohoe, one indictment; ex-Captain William S. Devery, one indictment; ex-Captain John T. Stevenson; one indictment; ex-Captain Edward Carpenter, one indictment; Patrolman Henry H. Shill, formerly a wardman, three indictments; ex-Patrolman James Burns, formerly a wardman, one indictment; ex-Patrolman Edward G. Glennon, formerly a wardman, one indictment.

With the exception of former Captain Stephenson, who was not arrested, and former Wardman Burns, who has for many months been a fugitive from justice, the indicted men furnished bail, and were ordered to appear and plead to the indictments.

The bail of Inspector McLaughlin was placed at $20,000; that of the others, against all of whom charges of bribery, extortion or attempted extortion were made, except in the case of Shill, against whom there was an additional charge of perjury, ranged from $11,000 down to $2500, as follows:

Captain Donohue, $10,000; Captain Siebert, $10,000; Captain Murphy, $10,000; Captain Price, $2500; ex-Captain Devery, $10,000; ex-Captain Carpenter, $10,000; ex-Wardman Shill, $11,000, and ex-Wardman Glennon $5000. Captain Creeden is a witness against Inspector McLaughlin and two other captains. Captain Schmittberger also figured again as a witness.

On receipt of the news of the arrests, which was officially conveyed to the Police Commissioners by Superintendent Byrnes, all the indicted officers were suspended from duty.

A WOMAN LYNCHED.

Belief That She is the Victim of Cattle Thieves and Their Friends.

Telegraphic advices from Stuart, Neb., tell of the lynching of Mrs. W. E. Holten in Keya Paha County. The outrage occurred near Brocksburg. The crime was supposed to have been committed by rustlers or anti-vigilants, who suspected the woman of giving testimony which would lead to the conviction of several of the cattle thieves who infest that county.

The woman was found in her farmhouse lying face downward on the floor with a piece of rope ten feet in length tied around her neck, and a hatchet and a hammer by her side.

The room was in great disorder. A terrible struggle must have taken place before the woman was overpowered.

The woman had always born a good reputation. She had a good deal of property. She was living alone when she was killed. Her husband was committed to an insane asylum about three years ago.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

12

MILK AND CREAM.

During the past week the platform surplus sold at an average of about $1.30 per can of 40 quarts. The exchange price up to and including March 15 was 2½c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.	1,371,290
Condensed milk, gals.	12,460
Cream, gals.	24,329

BUTTER.

Creamery—Fresh, extras	$ 19½	@ $	20
Firsts	17	@	18½
Thirds to seconds	11	@	16
State—Fancy	17½	@	18
Seconds to firsts	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	14
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh	6½	@	12

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10⅝
State Factory—Part skims, large	3	@	6
Part skims, small	4	@	8½
Full skims	1½	@	2

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	12½	@	12¾
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	13
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	13½
Duck eggs—Md	—	@	30
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 75
Medium, 1894, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 15
Red kidney, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 15
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 80	@	1 85
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 05	@	3 10
Green peas, bbls	1 05	@	1 07½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Oranges, Cal., ₱ box	2 50	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	9 00	@	13 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 50	@	3 50
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Baldwin	3 00	@	4 00
Spy	3 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Concord	—	@	—

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	10	@	11
1894, common to fair	4½	@	7
Pacific Coast, choice	10	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	1 00
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	35	@	45

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb.	23	@	35
Western	—	@	—
Jersey	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks ₱ lb	14	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
State, ₱ bbl.	1 87	@	2 12
Sweet, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	6 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Red, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl.	—	@	1 00
Kale	—	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ 100 roots	2 00	@	7 00
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Peas, Florida, ₱ crate	1 50	@	4 00
Tomatoes, Southern, ₱ crate	1 00	@	4 00
Spinach	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots	—	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 70
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	—
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37
Track, White	36½	@	41
Malt—Western	70	@	74
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	6 10	@	6 75
Clover	8 50	@	10 50
Lard—City steam	—	@	6⅜

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¾
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5	@	9½
Country dressed	4	@	8½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	6 15
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 75	@	5 00
Dressed	5½	@	7½

Newsy Gleanings.

BROOKLYN is at present overrun with tramps.

MONTANA has a new county of the name of Sweetgrass.

TEXAS sheep have decreased more than twenty per cent.

THE recent cold spell killed 2500 sheep on one ranch in Montana.

SEATTLE, Wash., has under consideration an ordinance to revive the curfew bell.

FOR the first time in nine years the Governor of Massachusetts recently vetoed a bill.

THE deficit in the English postal telegraph service for the fiscal year will reach $2,700,000.

REFRESHING sleep has come to David Jones, of Elwood, Ind., after 152 days and nights of wakefulness.

A SPECIAL crusade has been started by the Salvation Army to convert the New York City police force.

GERMAN railroads are adopting as rapidly as possible the American plan of vestibuling passenger trains.

A SYNDICATE of wealthy Chinese of San Francisco have leased the great fruit ranch of John C. Bidwell.

FOR the first time in fifteen years an American vessel, the Hamilton Fish, has cleared from Bergen, Norway.

LARGE tracts of farming and fruit lands in Alabama have been sold lately to farmers from Northwestern States.

AMNESTY being the order of the day in France, 500 prosecutions pending against Paris cabmen have been dropped.

MARIETTA, Ga., has just opened a big new paper mill with a barbecue. The mill has a capacity of ten tons of paper a day.

THE Nebraska Legislature has decided to revive the beet sugar bounty by paying the producer $5 per ton for all beets produced.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED acres of land will be sown to peas in the Big Bend (Washington) country, this year for an Eastern seed firm.

SECRETARY CARLISLE decided to distribute the $5,000,000 sugar bounty authorized by Congress among the producers according to yield.

GENERAL BADEAU DEAD.

Apoplexy Ends the Life of the Author, Soldier and Diplomat.

A dispatch from Ridgewood, N. J., announced the death of Brigadier-General Adam Badeau, which occurred suddenly at the Herbert House in that city. General Badeau was in his usual health and spirits up to the time of his death, which was caused by apoplexy.

General Badeau was born in New York City on December 29, 1831, and was a volunteer in the Federal service when the Civil War broke out. After serving on General Sherman's staff he became military secretary to General Grant, remaining on Grant's staff until 1869. He then entered the diplomatic service of the United States, holding several important posts, including that of Consul-General at London.

Since last fall he has made his home in Ridgewood, with his adopted children, George Corfu and Miss Chillman. A brother, Dr. Badeau, of Allentown, Penn., survives him.

In 1868 General Badeau began his "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," which occupied him sixteen years. His other literary works are "The Conspiracy; a Cuban Romance," "Aristocracy in England," and "Grant in Peace."

In 1884, when General Grant undertook his "Memoirs," he employed General Badeau to assist him in compiling and editing material for the work, and it was in connection with that undertaking that the quarrel arose between the two which resulted in the disruption of their friendly relations, and a lawsuit brought by General Badeau against the estate of General Grant after the latter's death.

Mrs. Grant demanded that General Badeau should retract what he had said about a secret agreement between himself and General Grant as to the authorship of the work. General Badeau finally signed a statement that no secret existed between General Grant and himself that, if divulged, would affect General Grant's honor, and the suit was settled on October 30, 1888, by the payment to General Badeau of $10,000.

TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

Many Buildings Crushed in Augusta and Columbus, Ga.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Augusta, Ga., was visited by the most destructive wind storm since 1878. The tornado came from the southwest with but little warning and in less than a minute had passed over the city into South Carolina. Houses were torn from their foundations and twisted in various shapes. There were no fatalities, for though in many cases roofs were carried away the occupants were unhurt. Most of the houses ruined were of one story. The part of the city over which the tornado passed was that for the most part inhabited by the poorer white and colored people.

The path of the tornado was about a mile long from the first place it struck to where it finally rose and passed over. The path was in the shape of an S. The tornado made four descents.

In all about forty houses were badly damaged and twenty destroyed. The width of the path was not more than fifty yards. The great tornado of 1878 passed over part of the territory covered by this one. Perhaps seventy-five persons were made homeless by this storm.

The tornado also visited Columbus, Ga. The disturbance was greater in Girard, Ala., across the river, opposite Columbus. The roof of a fertilizer manufactory was carried away. Four houses were blown down. Fortunately the occupants, who are cotton factory operatives, were up at the time and escaped injury. The mill was closed down on account of the great rise in the river.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED.

Blown to Pieces by an Explosion of Dynamite on the Rhine.

While 9000 cases, containing 225,000 kilograms of dynamite, destined for Maasluis, were being transferred by boats on the Rhine from German territory near Lobith, the cargoes of two of them exploded, blowing the boats and boatmen to atoms. A church in the village of Elten was shattered and fifty houses collapsed in Emmerich and Keeken. Twenty-five persons were killed.

The inhabitants of Lobith, Cleve, Salmorth, Tolkamer, Spick, and half a dozen other nearby places felt two violent shocks and supposed that there was an earthquake. A girl was found dying in a pile of ruins. She lingered three hours in agony. The cause of the explosion could not be ascertained.

American Carpets in Switzerland.

American carpets are being introduced into Switzerland by a German firm of Stuttgart, and the American Consul at Zurich in his investigation has found that United States manufacturers have a great field in Europe for their fabrics. There are no carpet factories in Switzerland, the supply being imported from Germany, England, France and Belgium. The Consul points out a single difficulty to be overcome in creating a market there, which is the prevailing opinion that everything called American must naturally be high priced.

A Triple Killing in Mississippi.

A triple killing occurred at Kewanee, Miss. Ben and Allen Pringle, brothers, and James Britton, renewed an old quarrel. One of the Pringle boys shot Britton, mortally wounding him. Britton then shot both of the Pringle boys, killing them instantly.

American Cloth in England.

American cloth is being sold in the English markets, and right in the centre of the English cloth manufacturing districts. The American cloth is woolen stuff, suitable for coatings and men's suitings, selling at from fifty to sixty cents per yard. The English merchants pronounce it to be superior cloth for the grade, made of short wool, and cannot see how it can be produced and sold for the price.

Of Interest to Women Voters.

In registering for municipal elections in Kansas women are not required to state their exact age, but will comply with the law by simply stating that they are "over twenty-one." This is official. The subject has been thoroughly agitated at Topeka. A pertinent fact was developed by the discovery that a well known man refused to state his age, but said he was "over twenty-one." He got a certificate.

A Colored Woman Lynched.

A colored woman named Henrietta Taylor was hanged by a mob near Petersburgh, Lincoln County, Tenn. She was accused of burning a house belonging to Mr. Bayless a few months ago.

Whaling Off Nahant.

Sailors at Nahant, Mass., killed a right whale, seventy-five feet in length, which bore a harpoon dated 1858.

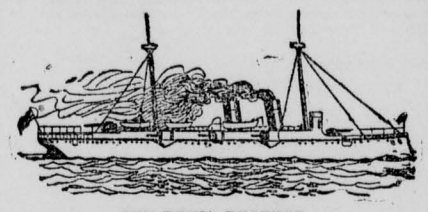
SPAIN'S CRUISER A WRECK

The Reina Regente Foundered Near the Straits of Gibraltar.

CREW OF 420 MEN ABOARD.

The Missing Warship Found by a Sister Vessel Sunk to Her Topmasts---Overwhelmed in a Storm Because of Heavy Armament---She Took Part in New York's Naval Celebration.

The missing Spanish warship Reina Regente has been found near the Straits of Gibraltar. The ship had sunk in deep water and lies submerged. No survivors were found by those who discovered the wreck, and it was believed that the entire crew, consisting of 420 men, was drowned.



THE REINA REGENTE.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., which has been cruising in the Mediterranean in search of the missing warship found the Reina Regente at Rajo Accitunos, near Couil, where she had sunk. Only about eighteen inches of her masts were visible above the surface of the water.

The Alfonso XII. after reporting the fact at Cadiz returned to the scene of the wreck with a company of divers. The news brought by the Alfonso XII. created a profound feeling of sorrow throughout Spain.

The Alfonso XII. has taken divers and diving appliances for the purpose of removing the bodies from the sunken ship and examining the condition of the vessel with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of raising her.

The Reina Regente, with a crew of 420 men on board, left Tangier for Cadiz on the afternoon of March 10. She should have made her destination by March 12. Until she was found a wreck nothing, however, was heard of her with the exception of the fact that on March 10 the British ship Mayfair sighted her, funnels and bridges gone, fighting her way against heavy seas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

English-Built and One of the Fastest Cruisers Afloat.

The Reina Regente was remarkable for her speed, and resembled the United States cruiser Charleston. Her dimensions were: Length on water line, 320 feet; beam, 50 feet 7 inches; mean draught, 20 feet 4 inches; displacement, 5000 tons.

Her battery consisted of four 9.45 inch guns, one on each side, forward of the superstructure, and one on each side aft; six 4.72-inch guns in broadside, forward and after pair in sponsons, center pair in recessed ports, and fourteen rapid fire and machine guns. She had five torpedo tubes. Her horse power on trial was 11,500, and her speed was 20.07 knots. Her protective deck was four and three-fourth inches thick on the slopes, her conning tower five inches and her heavy gun shields three inches. Her coal capacity was 1150 tons, and her radius of action about seven thousand miles at ten knots. She had two smokestacks and two military masts, with armored tops.

Of the Reina Regente during her visit to New York during the naval celebration in 1893, the following was said: "Next to the Blake, the most efficient flagship of the many present will be the Reina Regente, Spain's representative. The Reina Regente is an English built cruiser, and, aside from the little torpedo boat Cushing, the Reina Regente will undoubtedly be the fastest war craft in New York Harbor. This vessel has made a speed of twenty-two knots an hour, which, when taken into consideration that her displacement is 5000 tons, is little short of marvelous."

SPAIN WILLING TO SETTLE.

Her Foreign Minister's Speech on the Allianca Affair.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to Congress at Madrid that the United States had addressed to Spain a courteous remonstrance in the case of the Allianca, which was said to have been fired on by a Spanish cruiser off the east end of Cuba.

Deputies Villanueva, Diaz and Moreu spoke at length concerning the American note. They insisted that, as the Allianca was in Cuban waters, the commander of the Spanish cruiser acted within his rights.

The Minister eventually promised that a full inquiry should be made into the incident and that the Government would not neglect to fulfill all the demands of justice.

"It is true that Mr. Taylor, the American Minister, has claimed reparation from Spain on account of the firing on the Allianca," he said. "The United States at the same time presented a demand that American trade with Cuba should not be interfered with, and expressed the hope that the Allianca affair would be equitably settled, since they considered the action of our cruiser a violation of international law. The Government has asked for full information on this subject and is willing to make a just settlement without infringement on international law or prejudice to the dignity of the Nation."

Spain, according to a report current in Madrid just after the resignation of the Cabinet, made a satisfactory answer to Secretary Gresham's demands in connection with the Allianca affair.

MINERS ENTOMBED.

Two Score Killed by Fire Damp in Austrian Silesia.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Albrecht mine, at Troppau, Austrian Silesia. Eighty miners were taken out alive, but two hundred were left entombed.

It was then estimated that fifty persons were killed. The disaster is attributed to the accidental explosion of a number of dynamite cartridges known to have been in the possession of a foreman.

A later despatch from Troppau says that forty-three dead bodies were taken from the mine owned by the late Archduke Albrecht. The Archduke Frederick has ordered that an annual pension of 100 florins be paid the widow of every victim, the first payment to be made at once.

Horse Confined Fifteen Years.

William Franz, an eccentric farmer of the town of Lowell, near Juneau, Wis., has a horse that is fifteen years old this spring, and he has kept it continuously tied to a manger in his stable since the animal was six months old. The beast has never had a bridle, much less a harness on him, and has never been shod. The reason assigned by Mr. Franz when questioned by his neighbors regarding the confinement of the horse is that he considers him "too valuable to run any risk in breaking him," and is "fearful that harm might be done the animal." Mr. Franz feed him well and grooms him regularly.—Chicago Herald.

WAS GOULD INSANE?

FINANCIAL WORRY AND PHYSICAL EXERTION NOT THE GREATEST DESTROYER OF HUMAN LIFE.

For Humanity's Sake, After Thirty-six Years of Nerve-Creeping Slavery, He Tells How He Was Set Free.

Caldwell, N. J., March 26, 1895.—(Special.)—Since one of our prominent citizens suffered so terribly from tobacco tremens, has made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-using husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

The written statement of S. J. Gould is attracting wide-spread attention. When interviewed to-night he said: "I commenced using tobacco at thirteen; I am now forty-nine; so, for thirty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff. In the morning I chewed before I put my pants on, and for a long time I used two ounces of chewing and eight ounces of smoking a day. Sometimes I had a chew in both checks and a pipe in my mouth at once. Ten years ago I quit drinking whiskey. I tried to stop tobacco time and again, but could not. My nerves craved nicotine and I fed them till my skin turned a tobacco-brown, cold, sticky perspiration oozed from my skin, and trickled down my back at the least exertion or excitement. My nerve vigor and my life was being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On October 1 I stopped, and for three days I suffered the tortures of the damned. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, 'No, I have quit tobacco.' 'For God's sake, man,' he said, offering me his tobacco box, 'take a chew; you will go wild;' and I was wild. Tobacco was forced into me and I was taken home dazed. I saw double and my memory was beyond control, but I still knew how to chew and smoke, which I did all day, until toward night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. The next morning I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself. Now, for suffering humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention in our paper an article which read: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!'

"What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing. It told about a guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Druggist Hasler for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco cud, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a lie when I tell you that I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, five the third day, and all the nerve-creeping feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. It seemed like a dream. That was a month ago. I used one box. It cost me one dollar, and it is worth a thousand. I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the cure was no exception in my case. I know of ten people right here in Caldwell who have bought no No-To-Bac from Hasler, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I know why it is that the makers of this wonderful remedy, the Sterling Remedy Company, of New York and Chicago, say: 'We don't claim to cure every case. That's Fraud's talk, a lie, but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit, and in case of failure we are perfectly willing to refund money.' I would not give a public indorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it is backed by men worth a million. No-To-Bac has been a God-send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco using if faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old men, who think as I did that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and you run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

Indianapolis now claims 120,000 inhabitants. In 1860 it had less than 20,000.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There are 250 women nurses in the hospitals of Japan.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

In the Spring

you feel languid, tired out, depressed in spirit; your liver is torpid; your system requires a thorough cleansing. You may be troubled with Biliousness, Dyspepsia or Sour Stomach. You may suffer from Headache arising from a disordered stomach. Quirk's Irish Tea, introduced in 1875, will cure you instantly. Thousands have used it with success—it never fails in removing the cause of the disease at once. At druggists, or mailed for 25 cents. Elliott & Rogers, 201 West 141st Street, New York City.

Mental Alertness

depends very largely on the physical condition. Sluggish blood dulls the brain. A Ripans Tabule after meals will clear away the fogs in short order.

"*Weak Lungs*"—Dr. Hunter's famous book explaining how consumption arises, in what way it can be prevented and the new treatment by which it is now cured, is advertised in another column.

In a district school near Mount Olivet, Ky., fifty-five pupils are enrolled. Each pupil is related either by consanguinity or marriage to every other child in the school. One or the other of the parents of each of the fifty-five children was either a pupil or schoolmate with the present teacher.

London is twelve miles broad and seventeen miles long. Every year sees about twenty miles of new streets added to it.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Common Council proposes to make an arrangement with the street railroad company by which it will carry for a nominal sum all policemen and detectives. This is the outcome of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the issuance of passes to public officers.

There is a Baptist doctor of divinity down in Virginia who boasts of immersing 164 converts in sixty minutes.

RICH RED BLOOD

In the body of an adult person there are about 18 pounds of blood.

The blood has as its most important elements small round corpuscles, red and white, in proportion of about 300 red to 10 white ones.

If the number of red corpuscles becomes diminished and the white ones increased the blood is impure, thin, lacking in the nutrition necessary to sustain the health and nerve strength of the body.

Then That Tired Feeling, Nervousness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or others of the long train of ills, according to the temperament and disposition, attack the victim.

The only permanent remedy is found in a reliable blood medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts upon the red corpuscles, enriching them and increasing their number. It thus restores the vital fluid to healthy condition, expels all impurity, cures Nervousness, That Tired Feeling, Scrofula and all other diseases arising from or promoted by low state of the blood.

That these statements are true we prove not by our own statements, but by what thousands of perfectly reliable people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the testimonial in the next column from a beloved clergyman. Then take

In view of the benefit I have had from Hood's Sarsaparilla I wish to give the following testimonial. I have several times been badly

Poisoned With Creeping Ivy.

As the old school of medicine simply tried to remove the symptoms instead of the sources of them, much of the poison was left in my system to appear in an itching humor on my body with every violent exertion in warm weather. At all times there were more or less indications of poison in my blood, up to a year ago last winter, when

Large Sores Broke Out

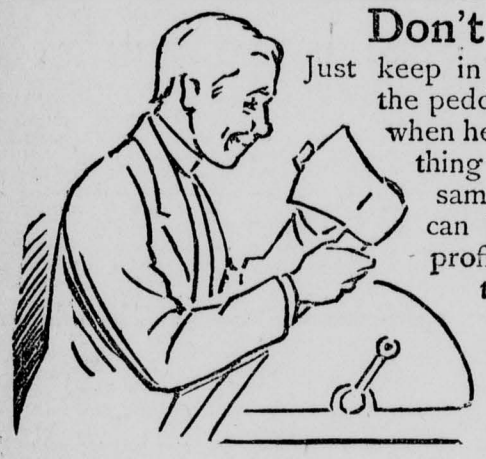
on my body. I then purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using that and a half of another bottle the sores and humor disappeared. I attended the Christian Endeavor Convention in Montreal and also visited the World's Fair in the hottest weather of the summer. Was on the go all the time, but

Had No Recurrence

of the burning and itching sensation which had marred every previous summer's outing. I have reason, therefore, to be enthusiastic in my praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." SAMUEL S. SCHNELL, pastor of Free Baptist Church, Apalachin, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Blood Purifier and True Nerve Tonic.



Don't be the Axe!

Just keep in mind that the grocer or the peddler has "an axe to grind" when he tells you that he has something "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. There can be but one reason—more profit to him by your use of the substitutes.

But how is it with you? What reason can you have for wanting to take the risk? Certainly not economy—Pearline leads to the greatest economy in every direction—saves the most money, time, clothes and health. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 386 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn: they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

Seeds 3 Cts. a Packet

Vaughan's World's Fair Cannas, Nasturtiums, Pansies and Sweet Peas. One pkt. each of these famous specialties, 4 for 10 cts.

Vaughan's Bargain Catalogue

Tells the Whole Story for Garden, Lawn and Farm.

FREE TO INTENDING BUYERS. Write east or west; prompt service from the two great centers.

NEW YORK: 26 Barclay St. VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE. CHICAGO: 88 State St.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

A Peerless Leader. Successful. Meritorious Pamphlet Mailed Free. AGENTS WANTED.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, 240-254 W. Lake St Chicago, Ill.

INK FREE To introduce our goods and to secure local and general agents we will send one ounce Red Ink and two ounces Black Ink FREE, prepaid, upon receipt of 6c. postage. KING MFG. CO., D 41, Chicago.

ULCERS CURED ULCERS and Fever Sores cured by an entirely new process. Write to B. F. Elwyn, M. D., Box 105, Clarks Green, Lack. Co., Pa.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

NYNU—13

AN EASY WAY TO GET RICH!

Buy an interest in a gold mine for two dollars. Legitimate business methods. No money wasted. Controlled by prominent men. Recommended by bankers and press. Subscription to stock, two dollars per month for a limited time. Specimen samples of gold ore mailed free. Write for full information. THE GOLDEN GUINEA MINING CO., P. O. Box 144, Denver, Colorado.

How Consumption Is Now Cured!

Pamphlet fully describing the Treatment sent Free on application to

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
117 West 45th St., New York.

"Where Dirt Gathers, Waste Rules."
Great Saving Results From the Use of
SAPOLIO

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

"We think Piso's CURE for CONSUMPTION is the only medicine for coughs." —JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, '94

Cures Where All Else Fails. BEST COUGH SYRUP.
TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CTS.

LI HUNG CHANG WOUNDED.

A Young Japanese Shoots at the Old Chinese Statesman.

At the close of the peace conference at Shimonoseki, Japan, Li Hung Chang, China's representative, when returning home, was shot at by a young Japanese and wounded in the cheek. The imperial doctor was immediately summoned to attend the Viceroy.

Much regret at this unfortunate event was

VICEROY LI HUNG CHANG.

felt both by the Japanese Government and by the people generally.

The Central News correspondent says that Li Hung Chang was returning from the peace conference in which he conducts negotiations in behalf of the Chinese mission, and was accompanied by several of his suite. When he was a short distance from his apartments a young Japanese ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face. The young man was seized and disarmed at once by the police. At the station house he gave his name as Koyama and his age as twenty-one years. According to the short report received in Tokio, Li's wound is not dangerous.

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Lives Lost and Property Consumed by Fierce Blazes.

All but one member of Hose Company No. 3 lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the St. James Hotel, at Denver, Col. The Hose Company, excepting the Captain, is composed of colored men. The dead are: Harold W. Hartwell, Captain; F. S. Brawley, Lieutenant; Richard Dandridge; Stephen Martin. The blaze was discovered by the clerk. Every room in the house was occupied. All the occupants escaped without injury. The unfortunate firemen were groping about in the blinding smoke in the rotunda of the hotel when the tile and cement floor gave way, precipitating them into the basement, where they were mangled and suffocated. Four other firemen who fell with them managed to climb out, though badly bruised and lacerated and nearly overcome by the dense smoke. It was more than an hour after the accident that the body of Captain Hartwell was found, and fully two hours later before the others were removed.

A $700,000 Fire in Kansas City.

Fire destroyed the greater portion of Reed Brothers' packing house in Armourdale, Kansas City, Mo., involving a loss of fully $700,000. The packing house plant is in the west bottoms, and thousands of people gathered on the west bluff of the city to view the fire. The fire started in the third story of the hog building, a structure of three stories. At 7.10 p. m. the first wall fell, and then the fire spread to the ice houses, five in number. All were destroyed. Next the flames attacked the storage building, four stories high. It was packed from top to bottom with pork. The floors and walls were soaked with grease and burned like tinder. The plant occupied sixteen acres of ground just across the bridge in Armourdale. The daily capacity was 700 cattle, 250 sheep and 3000 hogs. The average number of hands employed had been 1100.

Burned to Death.

While trying to escape from a fire in the two-story house at 411 Catharine street, Philadelphia, Penn., Minnie Witt, aged seventeen, and Frank, her brother, aged nine, were severely, and Mrs. Welmina Klosman, the grandmother of the two children, fatally, burned. The house is occupied by Frederick Klosman as a bakery.

A Theatre Burned in Chicago.

The United States Theatre, known until lately as Sam T. Jack's Empire Theatre, at No. 144 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., was destroyed by fire. The fire was started by an explosion, which blew a hole in the top of the building and sent into the air a sheet of flame to the height of 150 or 200 feet.

HOSTILE TO BISMARCK.

The German Reichstag Declines to Proffer Birthday Congratulations.

The German Reichstag at Berlin, by a vote of 163 to 146, rejected the proposal of Herr von Levetzow, President of that body, that the Reichstag charge him with the duty of offering the congratulations of the Chamber to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of the ex-Chancellor's eightieth birthday. When the result of the vote was announced, President von Levetzow immediately resigned.

The Socialists, Radicals, Catholics, Independents, and Poles succeeded in defeating the measure. An immense uproar resulted in the House and cries of "shame!" came from the floor and the galleries. There were loud cheers from the Opposition when President von Levetzow left the chair. The Government supporters proclaimed that the Reichstag had made itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world and demands were made for the immediate dissolution of the Chamber.

The incident was straightway reported to Emperor William, who immediately sent to Prince Bismarck this telegram:

"Prince von Bismarck, Duke von Lauenburg, Friedrichsruh: I have to convey to Your Serene Highness the expression of my most profound indignation at the action which the Reichstag has just taken. It is in direct opposition to the feelings of all the German Princes and peoples. WILLIAM."

Emperor William received the following reply:

"To His Majesty, Emperor and King: I pray Your Majesty to accept the respectful expression of my gratitude for the most gracious message by which Your Majesty has transformed the action of my political opponents, concerning which I am not yet fully informed, into a source of joyful satisfaction. "BISMARCK."

The loss of an army bill could not have excited Germany more than the Reichstag's refusal to congratulate Bismarck.

IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Science of Eating.

Germany has allowed the establishment of an experimental class among the soldiers for the purpose of a comparative study by specialists of different diets, times of eating, amount of food taken, etc. It is hoped, in time, to learn something definite about what man ought to eat, and how and when he ought to eat it. It does not do to say that nature has given us appetites for this purpose, for appetite is easily perverted, and probably not one person in a thousand has a "natural" appetite.—New York Telegram.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music, and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualities or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

An attempt is being made to revive the flax-growing industry in England.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

The Catsup Exploded.

A bottle of catsup exploded on the dinner table of a family at Michigan City, Ind., recently, and the force knocked all the dishes off the table. Pieces of the bottle flew all over the room, one fragment breaking a large mirror and another going out through a large window pane.—New York Sun.

A new process for the removal of objects from wood fibre, such as paving blocks, building materials, etc., has just been patented. Mortar, vitriol, sublimate, etc., enter into the composition of the material, which can be sawed, nailed, drilled and otherwise treated just like wood.

Call It a Craze.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN.

HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

The *New York Tribune* says: "The habit of taking 'headache powders' is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the country. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many cases their chief ingredient is morphine, opium, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging headache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and finally like the morphine or opium fiend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dose."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is in the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated, vegetable extracts. One Pellet is a dose; sugar-coated, easily swallowed; *once used, always in favor.* They positively *cure* sick headache and remove the disposition to it.

MR. E. VARGASON, of *Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Mich.*, writes: "I not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

E. VARGASON, ESQ.

A Hot Water Dynamite Gun.

Thomas J. Lovegrove, of New Egypt, N. J., has invented a mammoth dynamite gun. It is capable of throwing a projectile weighing 2000 pounds a distance of nearly nine miles. The active principle is the explosive force of hot water. It is generated in a small boiler connected with the gun. The water is heated to a pressure of 450 pounds to the square inch, and is then released through a tube into the breech of the weapon and the projectile is discharged.—New York Press.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

In our adv. two weeks ago we told of our very superior all-steel hand and power feed cutter to be offered at

$10 worth $40

Last week we told of the process of galvanizing and its indispensable preservative qualities. Next week we will give you the experience of two representative business firms of Illinois, one of whom has sold 400 and the other 500 Aermotors, and the week following we will quote a price on the best pumps made (hand, wind mill and irrigating) lower than was ever before dreamed of; and the week following that we shall talk to you of steel galvanized tanks, with covers, at the unheard of price of 2½ cents per gallon. This is cheaper than wood. They do not shrink, leak, rot, rust or give taste to water.

The Aermotor Company treats the public generously. While state legislatures are passing laws to secure repairs for farm machinery at reasonable prices, IT IS A FACT THAT THE AERMOTOR COMPANY HAS FOR THE YEAR 1895 BEEN COMPELLED TO RAISE ITS PRICES ON REPAIRS BECAUSE SOME OF ITS CUSTOMERS HAVE BEEN ORDERING INDIVIDUAL PARTS TO MAKE UP COMPLETE MACHINES, SINCE IN THAT WAY THEY COULD GET A MACHINE CHEAPER THAN BY ORDERING IT ASSEMBLED. *People are not compelled to buy machinery; they are compelled to buy repairs. The Aermotor Company was in this respect generous to a fault.* It sold so low that customers could buy the repairs and assemble a machine at less than the assembled machine would cost. But since it was not certain that they would get the machine assembled in good shape, for the protection of its own reputation, the Aermotor Company has raised the price of certain repairs just enough to prevent this in future. Not only has the Aermotor Company always given the best goods at the lowest price at any price, but it has now ESTABLISHED TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY IN ORDER TO HAVE NOT ONLY ITS GOODS EASILY ACCESSIBLE, BUT TO HAVE ITS REPAIRS WITHIN EASY REACH. It expects soon to greatly increase this number of houses. This is a matter of the greatest importance to those who are purchasing machinery. Accidents will happen, and a wise man will look to it when he is buying an article that repairs can quickly be had at reasonable cost. Our very low prices and high standards on everything connected with water supply and power production by wind, together with the accessibility of a full line of our goods and repairs, will be appreciated. Aermotor Co., Chicago.

AXION ELASTIC TRUSS

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured
POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE
Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G.V. House Mfg. Co. 734 Broadway, N.Y. City

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
5 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

The following lines were composed by Mrs. Elizabeth Evans after she was seventy years of age and were recited by one of her Cassville Sunday School pupils:

We are a little band of soldiers
And our banner is unfurled,
We are starting on a journey
To travel through the world.

We love to go to Sunday School
To hear our teacher tell
About the land of Canaan,
Where saints and angels dwell.

They tell us of the Patriarchs,
The prophets, priests and kings,
And Moses led the Isrealites
Through the wilderness of sin.

They tell us, too, when Moses died,
Then Joshua took command,
And led the Isrealites
Into the Promised Land.

Out of the river Jordan,
Each tribe a stone did take
And laid it down on the other side,
A monument to make.

They tell us of a Savior,
Who for our sins has died,
And if we are good children,
He will ever be our guide.

He will lead us on our journey,
As we travel through the land,
And if we need assistance
He will take us by the hand.

Now, little band of soldiers,
Our banner is unfurled,
Let us make a happy journey
As we travel through the world.

And when our teachers, present,
Are lying beneath the sod,
Let us stand up like good soldiers
And teach the word of God.

HINDOO PROVERBS.

Bits of East Indian Philosophy Expressed In Pungent Epigrams.

A cluster of sarcastic Indian proverbs is given in the columns of the Madras Mail. However patient the common people of India may be, they give in their proverbs expression to their feelings and indulge freely in satire at the expense of those who trouble them. That the powerful should oppress the weak is no new thing in the history of any land, and in India it is expressed by the proverb, "Big fish eat little ones." A "Jack in office" suddenly raised to power, which he uses unwisely, is spoken of as "A water carrier reigns for two days and a half." The boaster who has failed in his plans is directed to "rub the arms of your brethren," a proverb the meaning of which does not appear on the surface. It refers to the custom of rubbing the arms of successful wrestlers as a mode of congratulation on the victory gained. The proud boaster is thus ironically told to congratulate others, not himself. The official who takes bribes is said to "wear silver spectacles." The miserly and mean are held in great contempt, and the proverbs regarding them are numerous. "Come to your funeral pyre; wood is cheap," is a satire on the man who fears to spend all that is needed on the necessaries of life.

A woman who is ready to quarrel, as the village woman of the lower orders too frequently is, finds herself rebuked in, "She quarrels with the passing breeze." The woman retorts by speaking of a quarrelsome husband as "better out than at home," and of the henpecked husband she says he is "a woman's kingdom." Affected politeness is described by, "During ceremonial observances the train went off." Two persons were going by train. One said to the other, "Sir, pray enter." "After you, sir." "No, you be pleased to go first." And away went the train and left the overpolite friend behind. When politeness passes into obsequiousness, it is said, "The mouth is not sweetened by saying 'sweetmeats.'" Housekeepers in England are familiar with the cat as a scapegoat. The monkey in India takes the place of the cat, and to the man who tries to conceal his fault it is said, "Accidents in the stable are laid on the monkey's head." "The Indian crow is proverbial for its cunning, which gives rise to the proverb, "This scheme will scare crows," and refers to the clever plans of a cunning man, able to outwit a crow. "A tongue under a tongue" fitly expresses the double tongued or false man.

Who Invented the Guillotine?

It is now certain that neither Dr. J. I. Guillotin, who is said to have died upon the instrument which has a name so strikingly like his own, nor Dr. J. B. V. Guillotine, who has also been given the credit of being its inventor, was the designer of the French instrument of capital punishment. It is known to have been in use in Italy at least 500 years before the time of either of the gentlemen mentioned and was the recognized instrument used for inflicting the death penalty in Scotland during both the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Conradin of Suabia was executed by such a machine at Naples in the year 1268, and that it was in use in France more than 100 years before the time of Dr. J. I. Guillotin is proved by the fact that the Duc de Montmorency was decapitated "by a sliding ax" in 1632.—St. Louis Republic.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS' LIST.

The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Etc., in Huntingdon County, will take notice that they are Appraised and Classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other License Tax for the year 1895, as follows, to-wit:

ALEXANDRIA BORO.

	Class.	Amt.
Hatfield & Co	13	10 00
Kean & Spyker	13	10 00
P. H. Piper	14	7 00
E. P. Walker	14	7 00

BIRMINGHAM BORO.

J. R. Thompson	14	7 00

BARREE TWP.

E. H. Crownover	14	7 00
R. A. Crownover	14	7 00
S. E. Croyle	14	7 00
E. M. Everetr	14	7 00
Levi Gearheart	14	7 00

BRADY TWP.

B. O'Connor & Sons	12	12 50
B. R. Foust & Son	11	15 00

BROAD TOP CITY BORO.

Amon Houck	13	10 00
Horton & Noble	13	10 00

CARBON TWP.

John Cyphers	14	7 00
E. P. Reed	14	7 00
L. Royer & Son	12	12 50

COALMONT BORO.

A. H. Hickes	14	7 00
Jacob Hess	14	7 00

CASSVILLE BORO.

J. O. Heaton	14	7 00
J. L. Houck	14	7 00

DUDLEY BORO.

W. H. Sweet	14	7 00

DUBLIN TWP.

Harper & Peterson	14	7 00
Royer & Taylor	13	10 00

HUNTINGDON BORO., 1ST WARD.

A. B. Baker	14	7 00
Denny & McMurtrie	13	10 00
J. G. Simpson	12	12 50
J. W. Snyder	14	7 00

HUNTINGDON BORO., 2D WARD.

Africa & Bros	12	12 50
Black & Co	14	7 00
R. Bloom	14	7 00
A. S. Baker	14	7 00
T. Wilday Black	14	7 00
J. C. Blair & Co	14	7 00
Philip Browns' Sons	14	7 00
H. Crownover	14	7 00
M. F. Corbin	14	7 00
J. R. Carmon	10	20 00
A. D. Carey & Co	14	7 00
W. K. Crites	14	7 00
S. B. Chaney & Co	12	12 50
D. S. Drake	14	7 00
J. K. Dick	14	7 00
Thomas Grimison & Co	13	10 00
F. H. Green & Co	14	7 00
Hazlett Bros	11	15 00
J. G. Isenberg	11	15 00
B. F. Isenberg Milling Co	13	10 00
R. W. Jacobs	14	7 00
W. E. Lightner	14	7 00
John Leister & Son	14	7 00
H. W. Leister	14	7 00
H. L. Leister	14	7 00
R. G. Miller	14	7 00
Marks & Allenstein	14	7 00
G. A. Miller	14	7 00
J. A. Nash	14	7 00
J. B. Port	14	7 00
A. D. Rohm	14	7 00
John Read & Sons	14	7 00
William Reed	7	40 00
W. V. Stewart	14	7 00
John M. Starr	14	7 00
F. S. Stern	14	7 00
George W. Sanderson	14	7 00
S. S. Smith	14	7 00
O. L. Stewart	11	15 00
Stewart Bros	14	7 00
A. J. Stewart	14	7 00
M. L. Summers	12	12 50
Union News Co	14	7 00
Westbrook & Son	14	7 00
John White	14	7 00
George W. Yocum	13	10 00
L. W. Zerby	14	7 00

HUNTINGDON BORO., 3D WARD.

Bayer & Kepler	7	40 00
J. R. Flenner	13	10 00
Samuel Hawn	14	7 00
K. M. Jarvis	14	7 00
Adam Kuhn, agent	14	7 00
M. C. Long	14	7 00
D. S. Lynn & Co	14	7 00
H. A. Lewis	14	7 00
C. R. and W. B. McCarthy	11	15 00
S. B. Myers	14	7 00
Opera House Drug Store	14	7 00
Da[illegible]inter	14	7 00
F. S[illegible]uter	14	7 00
B. G. Taylor	14	7 00
E. M. Wa[illegible]s	14	7 00

HUNTINGDON BORO., 4TH WARD.

Jonathan Davis	14	7 00
Harry Hall	14	7 00
P. W. Magsam	14	7 00
J. S. Nophsker	14	7 00
T. B. Walton	14	7 00
J. O. Wright	14	7 00

HOPEWELL TWP.

C. A. Weaver	14	7 00
John Dorman	14	7 00

FRANKLIN TWP.

H. S. Laird & Son	14	7 00
C. W. Gill	14	7 00

JACKSON TWP.

J. M. Jacobs	14	7 00
Logan & Co., No. 2	10	20 00

LINCOLN TWP.

John H. Hess	14	7 00

MARKLESBURG BORO.

J. G. Beaver	14	7 00
Brumbaugh Co., Limited	14	7 00

MAPLETON BORO.

B. O'Connor & Sons	12	12 50
J. G. Gillam	13	10 00
A. B. Gillam	13	10 00
M. L. Rex	14	7 00

MCALEVY'S FORT.

A. W. Harper	14	7 00
Joseph Huston	14	7 00
J. H. Lee	14	7 00
L. A. Little	13	10 00
J. E. Wilson	14	7 00

MILLER TWP.

James Blair	14	7 00

MOUNT UNION BORO.

T. H. Adams	12	12 50
T. A. Appleby	13	10 00
Etnier & Longacre	13	10 00
A. G. Ewing & Son	11	15 00
Eberman & Co	13	10 00
H. W. Maxwell	13	10 00
J. J. Oatman	14	7 00
E. M. Rhodes	14	7 00
David Rummell	14	7 00
H. S. Smelker	13	10 00
A. S. Welsh	11	15 00
B. C. Wharton	14	7 00

MORRIS TWP.

Wm. O. Brindle	14	7 00
William Davis	14	7 00
E. W. Graffius	14	7 00
M. S. Hazlett	14	7 00
John H. Law	14	7 00
S. C. Thompson	13	10 00
T. C. Waite	13	10 00

ORBISONIA BORO.,

J. Brodbeck	13	10 00
F. F. Cummings	14	7 00
G. M. Enyeart	14	7 00
Houck & Chilcote	14	7 00
W. H. Paull, agent	14	7 00
C. H. Reed	14	7 00
F. J. Gehrett	14	7 00
Reed & Gilliland	14	7 00
John M. Starr	13	10 00

ONEIDA TWP.

Foster Bros	14	7 00

PENN TWP.

J. Auman	14	7 00
G. C. Grove	14	7 00
Frank Hess	14	7 00
Jeremiah Keith	14	7 00

PETERSBURG BORO.

Joseph F. Creswell	13	10 00
G. W. Hamer	14	7 00
W. A. Myton & Bro	11	15 00
Petersburg Co-operative Store	11	15 00
E. M. Swope	14	7 00
S. L. Stryker	12	12 50

ROCKHILL BORO.

D. Ashton & Co	14	7 00

SHIRLEYSBURG BORO.

W. H. Brewster	14	7 00
G. W. Cornelius	14	7 00
G. W. Miller	14	7 00

SALTILLO BORO.

C. B. Crum	13	10 00
Heeter & Finley	14	7 00
D. E. McClain	14	7 00
Shope & Fulton	13	10 00
H. T. Weaver	14	7 00

SHIRLEY TWP.

John Zeigler	14	7 00

SHADE GAP BORO.

S. J. Murphy	14	7 00
S. C. Montgomery	13	10 00
W. C. Swan	14	7 00

SOUTH DUBLIN TWP.

G. S. Appleby	14	7 00

SPRINGHELD TWP.

J. C. Brewster	14	7 00
David Locke	14	7 00
Harrison Locke	14	7 00

SMITHFIELD TWP.

G. W. Barrick	14	7 00

THREE SPRINGS BORO.

Allen Cutchall	13	10 00
L. G. Noble	14	7 00
R. T. Stevens	14	7 00
H. C. Weight	14	7 00

TELL TWP.

James M. Blair, No. 1	13	10 00
J. M. Blair, No. 2	14	7 00
John A. Castor	14	7 00
W. B. Kling	14	7 00

WALKER TWP.

J. W. Laughlin	14	7 00
J. W. Lloyd	14	7 00

WARRIORSMARK TWP.

G. B. Lever	14	7 00
J. H. Mattern	13	10 00

WEST TWP.

R. Ditsworth & Son	14	7 00
John Eberle	14	7 00
John Thompson Henry	14	7 00
Joseph Oburn	14	7 00

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

HUNTINGDON BORO.

Charles Bathurst, 3 pool tables	50 00
Harry W. G. Corbin, 3 pool tables	50 00

ORBISONIA BORO.

John W. McClain, 1 pool table	30 00

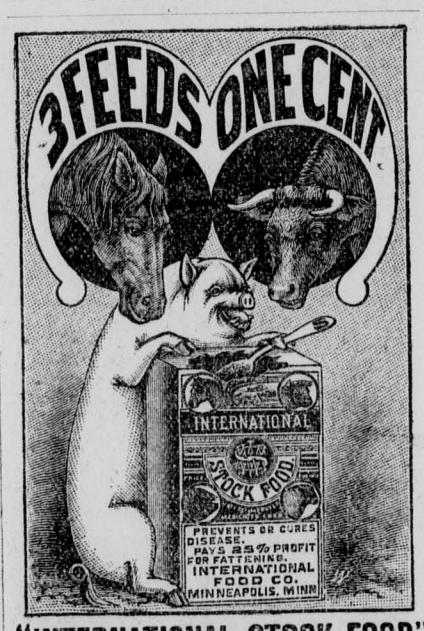
EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

George W. Fisher, Huntingdon	8	5 00
W. H. Fisher, "	8	5 00
Isaac Greenberg "	8	5 00
F. Mobus "	8	5 00

I, James X. Kegerreis, duly appointed Appraiser of Mercantile and other Licenses in and for Huntingdon county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list for the year 1895, of every person or firm, who is actually subject to pay a license under existing laws of this Commonwealth in Huntingdon county, with the names of all persons exonerated on appeal stricken off.

I certify this statement to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Huntingdon, Pa., on Thursday, March 28, 1895, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

JAMES X. KEGERREIS,
Orbisonia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1895. Appraiser.



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Insures Rapid Growth and Early Maturity. Save Grain for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Guaranteed to pay feeders 20 to 35 per cent net profit over the usual plan of feeding. ☞ Three Full Feeds for One Cent.

Unequaled Hog Cholera Cure and Preventive.

20,000,000 pounds sold on a guarantee. Thousands of breeders testify to its merits. Nothing miraculous claimed, but just good common sense results for intelligent stockmen. Six illustrated stock books free of dealers or mailed by manufacturers. Read them for valuable facts about Hog Cholera and General Stock Raising. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited by INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

SOLE OWNERS OF
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"INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD."
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The Greatest Live Stock and Poultry Remedies ever put on the market. Cheapest and most reliable. Sold by 10,000 dealers. Originated by a stock breeder. Price refunded if they do not fulfill our claims in any test.

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Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 per year, in advance.

Clothing at a Sacrsfice!

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About $300 worth.

of Clothing on hand that must be disposed of. This stock comprises

Men's Overcoats,

Boys' Overcoats,

Boys' Suits,

Odd Pants,

Odd Coats,

Odd Vests.

These goods will be sold regardless of cost—much of it at half-ptice. Inspect the stock and see what a bargain we offer you. Come early before the lot is picked over.

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Ladies' $1.25 Dongola Kid Fine Shoes for $1.00.

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